The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 1 cent; delivered by carriers per week 15 cents; subscription by mail, per year, $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for public use should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1876. NO. 72.

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FIRST EDITION.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Position of Affairs at Columbia.

Republican House Without a Quorum.

Democratic Rump in Secret Session.

Returns of Vote for State Officials in the Hands of the Republican Speaker.

Military Still Garrison the State House.

Gov. Chamberlain to President Grant.

COLUMBIA, November 29.—The situation to day is unchanged, with the exception that the Republican House has been in session all forenoon, but unable to transact business on account of the absentees, which leave it without a quorum. The Senate is discussing a concurrent resolution passed by the House yesterday to go into canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic House went into secret session in Carolina Hall, after receiving the report of the committee appointed yesterday to obtain the returns from the Secretary of State for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the committee reported that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mackey, the Speaker of the Republican House.

The military is still garrisoning the State House.

The Supreme Court met and adjourned without transacting any business, the lawyers being engaged in making returns to the *habeas corpus* case of the Board of Canvassers in Judge Bond's United States Circuit Court.

Counsel for the respondents asked the court to delay issuing a peremptory writ until they could decide whether to take an appeal or apply to the Court of Appeals for a writ of error. The opposite counsel consenting to this, the matter so rests till Friday, when argument will be heard; meanwhile the alternative writ of mandamus issued some days ago remains in force.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican House is engaged in locking up absentees, but without success so far.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—The President received the following dispatch last night:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28, 1876.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States, Washington:

The House and Senate organized to-day. The Democrats, on the refusal to admit members from Edgefield and Laurens counties, withdrew, leaving sixty members in the House, a quorum of all members chosen. The House then proceeded to business. The Senate organized without delay. General Ruger has preserved the peace, and acted with perfect impartiality and great good judgment.

[Signed] D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, November 29.—The only matter of importance that has transpired since noon is that the missing member of the Republican Legislature has been discovered and brought in, which gave that body their quorum of fifty nine. Immediately afterwards the Committee on Privileges and Elections appointed yesterday by Speaker Mackey, submitted a report seating the Republican members, five in number, from Barnwell county.

The Republican House seated the five colored contestants for the seats from Barnwell county, for which certificates had previously been given to the Democrats by the Board of State Canvassers and the Secretary of State. This was done by a vote of 63 to 57, the Democrats being entered by two members, as the Democrats were not aware of the contests and the seats were accorded on testimony which was *ex parte*.

In the Senate the concurrent resolution passed yesterday by the House relating to the canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-day at three p. m., was amended naming twelve M., Friday, to which time the Senate adjourned.

The following protest signed by all the Democratic Senators, was entered upon the records of the Senate: "In accordance with notice given yesterday, we, the undersigned Senators of the State of South Carolina, beg leave to place upon record this our solemn protest against the proceedings by this body which in any degree recognize or propose to recognize the legality of the body calling itself the House of Representatives of South Carolina, over which E. W. M. Mackey claims to preside as Speaker, which met on the 28th inst., and claimed to organize in the Hall of Representatives in the Constitution of South Carolina makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. The Supreme Court of the State has by formal judgment decided that the members from the counties of Edgefield and Laurens who received the highest number of votes were entitled to seats. The members have been refused admission to the hall and participation in its organization by armed soldiers of United States, who barred with bayonets the Hall of Representatives and acted as judges of the election returns and qualifications of its members. We have seen armed forces of the United States overriding the plain declaration of the Constitution of the State. We have witnessed the solemn mockery of a corporal of the guard reversing and reversing the judgment of the highest court. We have seen the spectacle, humiliating in the last degree to every free, intelligent American, of the halls of legislation being occupied at the hour of midnight and holding them against the ingress of the law-making powers, and this at a time of profoundest peace when not a single soldier was retained to prevent the slightest protest for the usurpation. We have seen a still more humiliating spectacle in United States troops placed under the immediate control and receiving orders from a citizen without authority and a partisan of the party in power. We have seen this citizen assuming absolute control of the capitol of the Commonwealth and admitting through lines of armed sentinels his own partisans, upon his own edict, or written pass from certain doors, and refusing to do so when selected by these partisans to organize the House of Representatives. We have seen this body of partisans thus admitted claiming to organize without a quorum in violation of the law, in defiance of the Supreme Court and under the protection of United States troops. We therefore enter this our protest against any recognition of said body, pretending to be our House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and for the following reasons: Said body having organized without a constitutional quorum, there being but fifty nine members present, as shown by its own journal, whereas a majority of the entire representation is requisite to constitute, to wit, sixty three members, as set forth in the journals of the House during the past eight years, and as confirmed by innumerable precedents in legislative bodies in every American State; and we do further allege on our own responsibility as Senators that said body still is without a constitutional quorum, and therefore wanting in organic character of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and ought not to be recognized as such."

LOUISIANA.

Work of the Returning Board.

Returns from Three Other Parishes Received.

Drawing Near the End of the Business.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—In the Returning Board, after considerable discussion as to the returns not received, Governor Wells stated that the testimony in contested election cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at four o'clock. Governor Wells said the board would then go into executive session. He said the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouchita, and only one could be in the room at a time.

Colonel Zacharie said the other side was allowed three witnesses, and he thought he should have the same privilege.

Others of the Democratic counsel pressed the same point, but Governor Wells allowed only two witnesses.

Upon going into executive session, General Anderson read a report from Sergeant Chadwick, of the Metropolitan police, to the effect that at 8:15 p. m. Tuesday, Messrs. Hugh Jennings, Sam Young and Joseph Pinkston and proposed questions to her in regard to the killing of her husband, whether he had been killed by whites or negroes, &c. The report went on to say that one of the men put his hand on his pistol, and that Eliza Pinkston had fled from them.

Mr. Gauthreaux, Colonel Zacharie and others of the Democratic counsel called upon the board to allow them to produce witnesses to prove that the charge was false.

General Anderson said it would not go into the record.

Mr. Gauthreaux said it had been sent to be heard, and read to produce an effect on visitors, and he thought the accused should be heard.

By request of Governor Wickliffe, Mr. Stubbs, a lawyer of Ouachita, was heard. He said that two of the persons named in the communication, Mr. Swain and Mr. Young, were in the same room with him, No. 150 Canal street, with about twenty other persons, the whole evening, and up to one o'clock at night.

Mr. McGloin said there were twenty other persons who could swear to the same thing.

Charles Tidwell and J. T. Swain were called to the stand to testify on behalf of the Democrats, and questioned according to the interrogatories propounded, Republican counsel being allowed to examine the witnesses orally. They gave rebutting testimony to that given by the woman Eliza Pinkston on Tuesday in the Ouachita case.

The returns from Lafayette, Grant and Tangipahoa were brought in during the day. Two polls in Lafayette parish, giving 350 Democratic majority, were not found on the consolidated returns, but the vote was obtained from the accompanying tally sheets. There was a protest with the returns, dated on the 28th. The vote of one poll in Tangipahoa parish was missing, and the tally sheets also were absent. The returns of Grant parish were received from the United States supervisor. The State supervisor, after appointing commissioners of election, left the parish before the election, notwithstanding the protests of both Republicans and Democrats. The election was held, however, under the auspices of the Democratic and Republican United States supervisors, with the following result: Hayes 395, Tilden 518. Returns from Vernon, Franklin and Livingston parishes were opened and laid over. Statements from all the parishes are now in, and the Democratic committee has obtained official figures of every parish. They vary only a few hundred, due to throwing out of polls from figures heretofore telegraphed. On Thursday the board disposes of the Baton Rouge case.

FLORIDA.

Announcement of the Official Vote.

The Four Hayes Electors Have a Small Majority.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The *Times* has the following special:

ROOMS OF STATE CANVASSING BOARD, }
TALLAHASSEE, November 29, 1876. }

We hereby certify that returns from all the counties of the State, except Dade county, have been opened by the Board of State Canvassers, and the vote for electors, as officially announced from the face of the returns in detail, aggregates as follows:

Humphries received 24,330. Pearce received 24,324. Long received 24,323. Holden received 24,328. Younge received 24,284. Call received 24,285. Hilton received 24,283. Bullock received 24,282.

The first four are the Republican and the last four the Democratic candidates.

[Signed] W. LEE,
A. P. THORP,
Clerks of Board.

TALLAHASSEE, November 29.—The Board of Canvassers met at ten o'clock. When Alachua county was called, the Democrats introduced objections to Archer precinct in Alachua, reciting that the return from that precinct had been raised 219 votes over the true poll cast. They supported their claim by affidavits, one from Mr. Fleming, who swore he had stood at the door and took the name of every voter as it was called, and that only 319 votes were cast, whereas the return sent up claimed that 538 were cast. Another was that of Mr. Tucker, who swore that he was requested by the inspectors to assist in summing up the vote, and that only 319 were cast, and that the return purporting to show 538 votes was fraudulent. They supported their claim by affidavits of members of the county board. One swears that he was cognizant of this fraud, and would not sign the returns. The other swears that he knew fraud had been committed, but he felt bound to sign them on this night and leave the State Board for final action. There is also the affidavit of a circuit judge, who swears that he saw the archer ballot box opened by the proper officials and counted, and that only 319 votes were found therein. There were a number of other affidavits sustaining the above, and to prove new but minor points to the fraud. The two inspectors who made affidavits and the two members of the Canvassing Board are Republicans, and are Hayesites to a man. This is here, and has been closeted several times with the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and prominent Republicans. As yet they decline to announce the course they will pursue, saying the facts' certificate be refused or an injunction issued.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1876.

BOND FORGER CONVICTED.

Charles Marston, concerned with Roberts and Gleason in the forgery of Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds in 1873, was convicted to-day. Sentence deferred.

LOW PRICES FOR THOROUGHBREDS.

At the sale to-day of thoroughbreds, part of the collection of Meadows & Company, Spendthrift brought $150, Stamford $100, Huckleberry colt $225, Pastor $45, Medea $80, Greyleg $165, Mollie Carew $75 and New York, a colt, $200.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE BOSS.

A suit is to be begun against William M. Tweed to compel him to transfer to the city certain property held by him in Putnam county. When Tweed was head of the public works, and there being a scarcity of Croton water, he advised the Board of Aldermen to purchase certain lands in Putnam county, which would give the right to certain water privileges arising out of lakes Carmel, Gilead and Mahopac. There being little in the city treasury at the time, Tweed offered to put up the money for the property on condition that he would be repaid by the city with interest thereon. He now refuses to make the transfer, and may refuse to allow the water to be drawn off from these lakes.

SAMMY WANTS ANOTHER EXTENSION.

A motion was made in the Superior Court Chambers to-day to set aside an order extending the time to answer in the suit of Samuel Boody *vs.* Samuel J. Tilden. Counsel for Mr. Tilden argued that owing to the excitement and labor attending the Presidential contest, he had been unable to examine the papers so that an answer might be prepared, but in reply it was said that one extension had already been granted, and that therefore this one should be denied. The court took the papers.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

the well known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

TUTHS

BULLDOZING.

A Narrative Too Horrible for Belief.

A Colored Republican Murdered, His Child's Throat Cut and the Body Thrown Into a Lake.

His Wife's Body Brutally Outraged.

The Fiends then Attempt to Murder Her

The Story as Told by the Unhappy Woman Before the Louisiana Returning Board and the Northern Committees.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The following were the proceedings before the Returning Board yesterday afternoon: Eliza Pinkston, colored, one of the witnesses, was brought in on a chair by a couple of colored men, attended by a colored woman. The witness was sworn, and the following interrogations were propounded to her by General Anderson:

Do you live in ward one, known as the Island, in the parish of Ouachita?

Answer—I don't know nothing about wards. I live in Ouachita parish, at Hugh Young's place.

Question—Do you know what has become of your husband, Henry Pinkston?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Was he killed in the day or night time?

Answer—He was killed in the night—in the morning before day.

Question—Was he in the house and in bed when his murderers attacked him?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Give the names of those who attacked him, and the manner in which he was treated and killed.

Answer—Dr. Young was the first one that attacked at my door.

Mr. Morey—Please propound the question so she may understand it.

General Anderson—You say that Dr. Young was there?

The witness—He was the first one. They all rode by, thirty or forty, and they said "Is Henry in? A friend of Henry's is come to guide him to-morrow." I said, "But Doctor, you're not Henry's friend." I peeped through the crack, and Earler burst the door open. Captain Craig cried out, "Caught, he vomited from Radical blood. He may vote it in hell! He has voted thus far, and he may vote it no further!" They came in the house and gagged him; that is when they put him in the leg. I said, "Oh, Lord! don't kill my husband! that is all I have got!" One man struck me in the face and on the head with his pistol. They said, "Leave the damned son of a bitch." I said, "that is my husband." I grabbed Dr. Young and he struck me with his pistol and knocked me down on the hearth.

President Wells—How many others besides Dr. Young?

The witness—There were several strangers in that parish. I knowed no more than what each other called names. Frank Dennis, I know him, because he had his nose off. He was the only one and Captain Tebout that I knowed personally.

Question—Why did those parties attack him and kill him?

Answer—They tied his legs together and dragged him out of the door and shot him seven times. They had a pocket handkerchief over his mouth.

President Wells—How many times did they shoot him?

The witness—Every time he was shot he drew his breath. They shot him seven times.

Question—State what those parties told your husband about fooling them as to joining in their Democratic club.

Answer—They told me that he had fooled them thus far, and he would fool them no further. One man said, "hurrah for Brewster," and he said if he stuck on by daylight Brewster would be damned sorry that he got in this parish."

Question—Was not Henry Pinkston an active Republican, and was he not killed on that account?

Answer—He was killed because he was a Republican. They finally got him. Tebout said, "Give him his life," and they of a bitch! He will vote no more Radical tickets. He will vote it in hell!"

Question—State how you were treated and what infltreats you?

Answer—I will tell you. The Doctor, the same man that shot Henry, shot me once. Some of them, I did not know who they were, had dealings and I heard one spoke to another and said, "I want some of that." They held my legs up and jumped on me.

President Wells—Did you see them that shot you?

Witness—Yes, sir. They shot me twice. When they came in the house they told me to put my baby down. I told them "No, sir."

Question—What became of the child? If it was killed, who did it?

Answer—They came in the house and said, "Put your baby down," I said, Oh, no, sir. What do you want to kill me for? I was nothing but a woman.

If you kill me, kill the whole of us." They cut my baby's throat from ear to ear. I raised my hands and let my baby fall. They commenced beating me from me before they killed me. Two of them had dealings with me. I ran under the bed, when he shot me in the leg; they caught me by the leg and pulled me out and broke the bed. They cut me with an ax. One man said, "If you aregoing to kill the woman, don't be bothering with her," and they wanted to kill me. They cut me with a knife. I struck him, and it flew up, and they never saw it again. They got another knife and they cut and stabbed me, and they cut me on the legs with the ax, and on the side.

At this point the woman unfastened her dress and exposed her breast, which was all cut up and a most horrible sight to look at. The effect of the examination caused her to faint, and the examination was, therefore, delayed for a few minutes until she had recovered.

Question—In your last answer, you stated that your child was killed. What became of your child's body?

Answer—They threw it into the lake, and we did not find it again under eleven days.

Question—Do you know of any one else being killed, shot or whipped on account of politics?

Answer—I don't know nothing about it. I walked down to the river and I seen Marion Rhodes in there with his guns out.

Question—Do you know of any who were driven away from their homes on account of their politics?

Answer—I don't know, sir, what you call politics; I don't know who they drove away but me. All I know is about myself.

Question—Did not many colored voters have to leave their homes at night through fear of these armed men riding over the parish at night?

Answer—Yes, sir; I went to a heap of people's houses, and they were lying out in the woods to keep from the bulldozers. Two stayed up to the gin house; both were women.

President Wells—You said that your husband had been thrown down; what was the action of the parties that threw your husband down? What portion of his body did they cut? Did they cut any portion of his body?

Answer—Oh, yes, they put a stick through and through him. You could hear the knife grinding like you cut new leather. Captain Tebbout told somebody to jerk his arms out.

President Wells—What part of his body was cut?

Answer—He was cut down below, and he was cut in the ear.

Question—You stated in your answer that they had treated you improperly in regard to your person; that they had improper intercourse with you; was that before or after you were shot?

Answer—That was before I was shot; they done nothing but this, and they asked the boys if any more of them wanted some, and they went to shoot me. This thing was done outside in the moonshine. They took an ax to cut me, but the ax flew off the handle.

President Wells—They first chopped you with an ax?

Answer—Yes, sir, and struck me in the head with a pistol. They killed my child when they were fooling with me. After they had killed my child I went to fight them with all my might; then Logan stabbed me here, (pointing to her breast), and somebody knocked out all my jaw teeth, and I did not have a hollow tooth in my head.

Mr. Gauthreaux—Would we be allowed to put a question to the witness?

President Wells—You ought to file your cross-interrogatories.

Mr. Gauthreaux—What we want is the fullest investigation of the case, and it seems to me there could be no objection on the part of the board to any and all questions that can throw any light on this investigation. I would like to ask this question of the witness, if she did not, on the morning after the occurrence, state to John Swanson and Tidwell that a colored man killed her husband.

The witness (emphatically)—Oh, no! they were not there; three colored men were there but Tidwell told me not to tell who they were; oh, no, oh, no, no, no, no! We ain't going to have that way. Oh, no, sir, they were white men; they all come back and tried to kill me, but they cannot have anything that way.

Mr. Morey—We have no objection to the fullest cross-examination by Mr. Spofford.

Judge Spofford—We are taken by surprise, by the course taken by the Board, the ruling of the Board, and we are not prepared to go on.

Governor Palmer—I may here take occasion to say that this case involves more than a Presidential election. It involves the dignity and the honor of human nature. I think that you will hardly satisfy the country unless you give such directions as will lead to the complete development of all the facts in this case. Certainly the people have no right to claim any sort of government like that which is attempted to be shown here. I think you owe it to the country to allow all the facts to be developed.

Senator Sherman—I concur with Governor Palmer. I would like to have Governor Palmer and Judge Spofford cross-examine the witness, so we might have all the facts.

General Smith—The mere cross-examination of this case would not develope anything. It is to investigate facts from all the witnesses within a reasonable number who may know the character of this transaction which this woman has detailed. I concur with Governor Palmer in what he said. It does not concern parties, but concerns humanity.

Mr. Parker—You could not be permitted to say that, to give any further privilege than simply to say to the leading counsel on the other side, to cross-examine this witness, would be to give more privilege than is usual in courts of justice. It would be a very great gratification to me if the examination could be carried on without the annoyance of interrogatories, but by such gentlemen as are now before me, Mr. Smith or Mr. Palmer on the one side, with any gentleman who may be nominated by the board on the other.

General Smith—If the board will pardon me, I desire to say that we do not desire to interfere in the examination of witnesses. It would not be proper that either side should do that. There are men entirely competent on both sides to investigate thoroughly the facts of the case, and a mere cross-examination of this woman would amount to nothing. As to the suggestion made by Governor Palmer that every fact connected with the circumstances which this woman details can or cannot be sustained, I can only state that I am informed by gentlemen who live in the neighborhood, whose character is good, so far as I know, claim that the matters here set forth are not true, and they desire, and the country I know desires, after reading a statement of this kind, that the entire facts shall be set out. In reference to the character of this transaction, a mere cross-examination of the witness, the gentleman as a lawyer knows, would amount to nothing, and moreover, I would say this proceeding is not conducted precisely as a case in court; then certainly the cross-examination is a cross-examination alone. It would be proper to submit it to a court or jury whose province it was to determine the real facts in the matter.

Mr. Parker—There is no disagreement between us. Let the cross-examination proceed, and at the proper time bring it into the courts.

Judge Spofford—We have just arriving on the train a large number of witnesses. Owing to the change in the rules, we will have to serve our interrogatories twenty-four hours on the opposite counsel. Now, as a matter of simple justice that this case be postponed till we can conform to the rule. We are taken by surprise.

Judge Ray—I desire to call attention that we are compelled to make our return next Tuesday, or by Monday, as on Wednesday the electoral vote must be counted. If we depart from our rules so far as the investigation is concerned, we will not be able to arrive at the result in time. There are scores of witnesses to examine. Investigations will have to be made. Now I hope there will be no departure from the rule. The courts of justice are open, and the matter could be presented there and the whole facts brought out.

Mr. McGloin—I would like, as a white citizen of Louisiana, to say a word. I have in my hand affidavits which will conclusively disprove that this outrage was committed by white persons. We have a number of distinguished gentlemen here from all parts of the State. This is a case of imputation upon the reputation of every citizen of Louisiana. Now we will have a witness here to-morrow, and I say though the heavens fall let us come to the bottom of our escutcheon and show that the people of Louisiana are not such fiends as they try to show us. They will not take the testimony in any way that you desire.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania—I desire to state that it is now proposed to me that I shall not examine if they will. I have never known counsel to refuse to cross-examine a witness for a State all after the Commonwealth's case should be closed, and our desire is that you cross-examine the witness.

General Smith—What the gentlemen say is true; their counsel on both sides should know all about the transaction are not here, but will be in a very short time. Upon their information they can intelligently cross-examine the witness; without them they cannot.

Mr. Parker—Do they pretend ignorance of the details?

Mr. Morey—All the interrogatories were known to the counsel on the other side since the 25th inst.; they have had ample time to inform themselves. They have had the opportunity and time to frame interatories. It is a fact that it is public notoriety, and I venture to say that the witnesses will never come here unless they come in the custody of the United States Marshal.

Governor Palmer—I don't want to be understood as interferring with the mere politics of this contest further than as per my matter I have scrupulously avoided. I see before me a woman who has been foully dealt with. I care not whether; whether it affects Tilden or Hayes it is a matter of no consequence. The board ought to aid us in arriving at the truth, if possible. Name one member of the board who can go to another room, and allow the examination to go on without referring to the vote, and you will do an act of justice to the country and to the people of this State.

President Wells—We are here to decide a political question, and the reputation of any one party is not at all involved in our action. The courts are open for those investigations, and there is an opportunity to have the whole matter sifted, and the board must go on. If the gentleman wishes to cross-examine the witness under the arrangement agreed upon by the counsel upon the opposite side, propound other interrogatories.

The discussion was continued for a considerable length of time, at the conclusion of which the board called Benjamin James, who was examined and testified as to his treatment received at the hands of the bulldozers; and when he had finished his testimony the board announced that they would cross-examine the widow, Mrs. Pinkston, and they cross-examined her at some length, at the conclusion of which the board adjourned until ten o'clock today.

MISSOURI.

Another Republican Congressman Gained —Fraud Unsuccessful.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—In the Metcalf-Frost case Judge Lindley this morning ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued, compelling the County Clerk to change the returns by striking out the number fifty-seven from 292 for Frost to 272 as originally written, and to certify the returns of the Third Congressional district to the Secretary of State in accordance therewith. Such action will be construed into a usurpation without precedent for the usurpation. We have seen a still more humiliating spectacle in United States troops placed under the immediate control and receiving orders from a citizen without authority and a partisan of the party in power. We have seen this citizen assuming absolute control of the capitol of the Commonwealth and admitting through lines of armed sentinels his own partisans, upon his own edict, or written pass from certain doors, and refusing to do so when selected by these partisans to organize the House of Representatives. We have seen this body of partisans thus admitted claiming to organize without a quorum in violation of the law, in defiance of the Supreme Court and under the protection of United States troops. We therefore enter this our protest against any recognition of said body, pretending to be our House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and for the following reasons: Said body having organized without a constitutional quorum, there being but fifty nine members present, as shown by its own journal, whereas a majority of the entire representation is requisite to constitute, to wit, sixty three members, as set forth in the journals of the House during the past eight years, and as confirmed by innumerable precedents in legislative bodies in every American State; and we do further allege on our own responsibility as Senators that said body still is without a constitutional quorum, and therefore wanting in organic character of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and ought not to be recognized as such."

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Latest Phase of Eastern Question.

Russia's Army Inadequate to the Task Before It.

Ministerial Crisis at Constantinople.

A Semi-Official Statement from Russia

She Will Stand by Her Policy, Despite the Protests and Evasions of the Porte.

The Complications in the East.

A RUSSIAN FLEET SAID TO HAVE SAILED FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, November 29.—An authenticated rumor recently appeared in some of the Continental newspapers that the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to America. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that journal under date of November 22, says: "On Monday, November 20, Mr. Boker, American Minister to Russia, was suddenly informed that the Czar desired to see him at Tzorskoselo. As it is unusual for diplomatists below the rank of an ambassador to be admitted to such audiences, every imaginable rumor was circulated as to what passed between the Czar and the American Minister. Although the truth has not officially transpired, I believe the Czar's object was simply to beg Boker to communicate to President Grant the fact of the departure of the Russian Mediterranean squadron for America. There is no doubt that the squadron has sailed, and the position of commander of the naval force, who is ordered to seek refuge in foreign ports on the eve of war, cannot be enviable. It is difficult to see what else Russia could do, as even the Turkish navy alone would be sufficient to dispose of any ships which Russia could bring into action."

THE OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA—RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

PARIS, November 29.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Russia has never proposed the occupation of Bulgaria as the sole possible guarantee, but only as one of the lost guarantees for the execution of reforms. If any other really effective guarantee is offered, Russia will accept it.

The Russian papers record a general impression of diminishing tension. The departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas for the head quarters of the army of Southern Russia has again been postponed till Friday next.

RUSSIA'S ENTIRE AVAILABLE MILITARY FORCE NECESSARY TO COPE WITH TURKEY.

—TURKISH PROCLAMATION TO THE MUSSELMAN POPULATION OF RUSSIA—ROUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY TO BE RESPECTED —MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT TURKEY—SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM RUSSIA—SHE WILL MAINTAIN HER POSITION IN SPITE OF THE PORTE'S PROTESTS AND EVASIONS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a dispatch to that paper, after an elaborate estimate of the force which Russia is capable of bringing into the field, concludes as follows: Russia may defeat Turkey, but has no chance of crushing her by overwhelming strength. After allowing for the force which will be necessary to defend the Black sea coast, and for the fact that the Turks have a sufficient force to hold Servia and Roumania in check, that any assistance Greece might offer could be neutralized by the Turkish fleet, it appears that a field force of 150,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have at least an equal force, protected by the Danube, the Balkan Mountains and fortresses.

Turkey has appointed General Cholman, a German, commander of the fortress of Kars. Proclamations to the Mussulman population of Russia are drawn up, and Sofias have been appointed to disseminate them in case of war.

A special dispatch from Vienna says the Porte, in answer to the representations of Roumania, has declared it would scrupulously refrain from infringing Roumanian neutrality.

A dispatch from Constantinople says a ministerial crisis has arisen, in consequence of the vizier having refused assent to the Constitution proposed by Midhat Pasha, and appealed to the Sultan to support his refusal.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the following semi-official statement is published in that city: The Marquis of Salisbury's conversation with Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck will probably have convinced him that the intimate relations between the three imperial courts remain unchanged, and that Russia has been hitherto restrained from using extreme measures by the consideration which is due to the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Russia will not put forward the occupation of Bulgaria as her principal demand at the conference, but her representative will positively declare that the rejection of Turkish counter proposals will be discussed; that autonomy for the provinces must be guaranteed, and that occupation appears to be the best means of rendering such guarantee effective. Should the other Powers be willing to participate in occupation, Russia would even now prefer such a solution; but if not, Russia, in order to attain the object indicated in her Berlin memorandum, will undertake occupation single handed. The foregoing forms the general basis of the Russian demands. If Turkey, as is probable, should reject every proposal of autonomy, the Porte would merely attend the conference to protect against every point offered for discussion, and its statement would end by declaring that Russia is determined to maintain her position against all protests or evasions that the Porte may offer.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, November 30.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that the forces of the three remaining military districts of European Russia will be mobilized in December. Four of the six army corps already mobilized are concentrated in a semi-circle from the Pruth to Aherman, ready to march to the front. There has been a revulsion of feeling in Russia in favor of a more pacific policy.

The Turkish Government has refused Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul General, permission to go to Philippopolis to attend the trial of Cheyket Pasha, but Schuyler, has gone thither, notwithstanding its refusal.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says five instead of three additional military districts in Russia are to be mobilized, and adds 120,000 men to the previous estimates of the Russian forces ready for war.

According to the semi official *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, British officers have made surveys of Constantinople and its environs, preparatory to the construction of redoubts. Admiral Hoby has been inspecting the barracks evacuated by the Turkish soldiers on the occupation of Constantinople being probable.

The *Times'* correspondent writes from Constantinople November 24th: One cannot imagine why a conference should have been called. When Turks of the Midhat Pasha school and the Russians have taken such definite and exactly opposite positions, it seems difficult for England or the other Powers either to bring about an agreement or avoid being involved in a quarrel.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Vienna reports that it is declared in diplomatic circles that at the opening of the conference the Porte will move for a prolongation of the armistice.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the new Turkish Constitution is to be proclaimed on the opening of the conference.

A leader in the *Times*, commenting on the new Constitution and alleged ministerial crisis in connection therewith, says the patriotic efforts of Midhat Pasha are defeated by the Grand Vizier, who refuses to assent to the limitation of the Sultan's power. The Grand Vizier and the pashas about him must not be deceived. The question the have to consider is not whether the concession of guarantees for orderly government in the provinces is compatible with the nature of the Sultan's powers, but whether the refusals of the guarantees is compatible with the prolongation of any of his authority.

France.

THE MINISTRY AGAIN DEFEATED.

PARIS, November 29.—M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice and Worship, experienced another defeat in the Chamber of Deputies last night on the budget for public worship, a grant for the Carmelite school, which he supported, being defeated by a vote of 339 to 155. The vote on the grant for clerical scholarships, upon which, according to some accounts, Dufaure possibly stakes his portfolio, was not reached in yesterday's sitting. The Government, on the question of the burial of members of the Legion of Honor, have offered to make further concessions, but as their proposal would still retain religious distinctions, the committee will probably reject them.

Great Britain.

GOVERNOR OF GOOD HOPE.

LONDON, November 29.—It is officially announced that Sir Bartle Frere has been appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

AN ENGLISH EVANGELIST COMING.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Major Cole, who goes to Chicago to join Moody and Sankey, will sail to-morrow in the Britannic.

SALISBURY AT ROME.

LONDON, November 29.—The Marquis of Salisbury has arrived at Rome, and had a conference with Signor Melegari, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION ON A STEAMSHIP.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—While the Allen Line steamer Prussia, which was appointed to sail from this port for Portland to-morrow, was taking in coal to-day, an explosion of coal gas occurred, by which ten laborers were terribly mutilated, some it is feared fatally injured. The steamer's lower deck was blown up, and she was otherwise injured.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Investigation shows that only the lower deck was injured by the explosion to-day, and that the steamship Prussia will sail to-morrow for Portland.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 29.—The steamship Canada, from New York, and the Siberia, from Boston, have arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Atrocities in the South

Government in Possession of the Facts.

No Punishment Too Severe for the Offenders.

A Proposition to Refuse Admittance to Senators from the Bulldozed States.

Sentimental Notions of Magnanimity at the Bottom of All Our Present Troubles.

THE PRESIDENT NOT MUCH SCARED

By the Threats of Democratic Thugs.

Preposition for a Compromise in South Carolina.

THE BASIS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1876.

Several Cabinet members, in conversation to-day with your correspondent, stated that at this juncture it was well to observe reticence; but that at the proper time, when the facts in the possession of the Government of atrocities committed under the auspices of the Democratic party in the South to carry the late elections were known, there would be such a revulsion of the honest public sentiment of the North that no measures too severe against the offenders against humanity could be too great. The Government is now in possession of ample evidence to show the fiendish manner in which the Democracy secured the election in Mississippi and Alabama, and numerous acts of an equally infamous character were perpetrated in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina where the wholesome presence of the bayonets was not felt. To-day several gentlemen from Mississippi had a lengthy interview with the Attorney General, in which they presented a full, clear and concise narrative of the crimes perpetrated upon Republicans in that State. Republican members favor their presentation to the House when the electoral vote of Mississippi is taken up for counting in the presence of the Senate. Senators now in the city favor the

Refusal to Admit Senators to Seats

From the States carried by such iniquitous methods.

A private dispatch was shown to the President to-night, giving an account of a scene during the examination of witnesses of the Returning Board at New Orleans. The President is said to have remarked that he was not surprised. The recital of the wrongs and outrages inflicted upon the South for fidelity to principle would cause every person whose prejudices are not superior to the impulse of humanity to

Turn With Loathing

from such scenes. From the Democratic standpoint, as a prominent official said to-day, sentimental notions of magnanimity are what placed the country in its present jeopardy. It is necessary now for law-abiding people not to give themselves away to this; that the Democratic party is not to be threatened into acquiescence by violence.

Grant not Frightened.

The President is not much worried over the Democratic threats of bulldozing. To-day he took a stroll on the avenue with his son, looking as serene as could be. He carries a weighty cane, a weapon amply sufficient for men who carry elections by murdering defenseless women and children.

Disposition in South Carolina to Compromise.

Information received here intimates a disposition in both political parties in South Carolina to compromise, but upon what basis is not stated.

Randall Backed by Tilden.

The general belief here is that Randall will be elected Speaker. It is said that his visit to Tilden in New York was for the purpose of securing his backing. Randall's friends here claim that he succeeded.

ELECTION NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1876.

NEWS NOTES.

Public business was generally suspended in the executive departments to-day, when the employees began their Thanksgiving holiday.

Nearly all the annual reports of the heads of departments are completed and the substance of all of them has been handed to the President for reference during the preparation of his message.

Secretary Morrill has completed the Treasury report, and is now engaged in reading the proof, and making whatever revision may be necessary.

The Attorney General is preparing a report which will probably be ready to lay before Congress when the President's message is sent in.

The annual statement to be issued on the 1st of December will show a decrease of the public debt

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, will be inaugurated to-day.

THANKSGIVING DAY. We trust it may be made the beginning of a new era of public morals and prosperity. No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

IT IS understood that the Democratic "organ" to be established in Washington city will be edited by MANTON MARBLE and Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE, late of the New York *World*.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision to the effect that the corrective institutions of any State may be used at pleasure for the confinement of prisoners convicted of violation of Federal statutes.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* remarks that if HAYES should by any means become President, "the last stand for constitutional liberty failed at Appomattox Court House." The same idea appears to be entertained by the *Post*.

THE *Post's* frantic insistance of the orderly and law-abiding character of the White Leaguers of South Carolina and other Southern States recalls to mind the story of the employer who gave his coachman a recommendation, in which he said that the man was sober. The latter was dissatisfied, and asked his master if he couldn't be a little more positive and add that he was frequently sober.

AN ALARMING increase in the tribe of "tramps" is noted by our various exchanges. What to do with the vast army of tramps which infest the country is a question which must soon command the attention of statesmen and Legislatures. They form a very dangerous element in our population, and perhaps the best way of settling the question would be to imprison the whole horde, and oblige them to earn their bread. At all events, the protection of society demands that the most rigorous measures should be instituted for the remedying of the evil.

THE Democratic President of the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen has been to New York, and was granted an interview with Pretender TILDEN. The Cincinnati *Commercial* pumped him to find out what the little old man said to him. Finally this much leaked out:

MR. Tilden said in a very decided manner, "Sir, I have been elected President by the people, and *I intend to be President*."

This assuming of the essential point in dispute is characteristic of TILDEN, but his Cromwellian utterances are only so much wind. To be sure, he is a traitor by instinct, but he is also a coward by constitution.

THE dog question has lately been before the Iowa Supreme Court, and the decision of that august tribunal regarding canine rights is to the effect that a dog may enter the sheep fold and slay a score of sheep, and even be trotting with the carcass of a lamb in his mouth, but he is only a trespasser, and the owner of the sheep has no more right to kill him than to kill a horse or ox. To justify killing him, he must be caught in the act of worrying or killing the sheep. Under this ruling the farmers of that State will get precious little satisfaction for the ravages of sheep-killing dogs. Where's *Dogberry?*

THE United States Supreme Court has at length affirmed the validity of the municipal bonds issued by the Board of Supervisors of Kendall county, Illinois, and other town and county authorities, in aid of certain railroad companies, and affirming the ruling of the court below, by which the corporations which had issued their bonds under a certain act were denied the right to offer evidence to show that the law had never in fact been passed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion, holding that such a corporation, having issued its bonds and put them on the market as commercial paper upon the faith of a certain law, cannot be permitted to show as against a *bona fide* holder of the bonds, that the law was never enacted. The principle underlying the decision is of wide application.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, self-swallowing SAM. RANDALL is the only Democrat thus far heard from by the officers on duty at the national capital, who maintains that the twenty-second joint rule is in force. MR. BARCLAY has been consulted by quite a number, but, with the exception named, all agree that the action of the Senate abrogated the rule. The Democrats have started a story that the twenty-second rule was really a joint resolution, and signed by President LINCOLN. This is a mistake arising from the fact that on February 8, 1865, two days after the twenty-second rule was adopted, Congress passed a joint resolution declaring that as the States in rebellion in the preceding November had appointed no electors, they were not entitled to representation in the electoral college.

THE Detroit ——— is authority for the statement that the Russian Government has recently made contracts for twelve hundred tons of Lake Superior copper, the superior tenacity of which makes it invaluable for the manufacture of cartridge-shells. The Turkish Government, also, has found it better to have its cartridges manufactured in this country, and already has contracts for nearly three hundred millions of cartridges. Most of the small arms used by the Turkish army were made in this country, and the contracts are not yet completed. In case hostilities should break out it is likely that heavy orders for American powder will be received, and possibly that large numbers of American built vessels will be sold, thus reviving the business of our ship-yards, and keeping our manufactories busy at paying prices for the coming year.

THE situation in South Carolina remains practically unchanged, except that Associate Justice WILLARD is now said to entertain grave doubts concerning the jurisdiction of the State Supreme Court in the matter of the Board of Canvassers, adjudged guilty of contempt. It is, indeed, astonishing that so good a lawyer as Judge WILLARD should ever have suffered himself to depart from the plain mandate of the law, particularly in so important a crisis as this. The law which created the Canvassing Board prescribes its powers and functions, and, among other things, requires that it shall perform its duties within a period of ten days. No judicial *dictum* can make ten days mean anything else than that exact length of time. The Supreme Court of the United States could not, by its decree, give validity to the acts of a Congress whose term should expire on the 4th of March, beyond the limit of that legislative day. If the Board of Canvassers had, under the direction of the court, continued its sessions, it would have been a legitimate ground of attack, and, indeed, a fatal flaw upon its actions if, after the expiration of its fixed period of legal life, it had continued to exercise official functions, any judgment of any court to the contrary notwithstanding.

THAT "special dispatch" to the *Post* from MALCOLM HAY and others, dated Tallahassee, Florida, stating that "the TILDEN electors have a clear majority in the State on the face of the returns," is simply a piece of impudent buncombe. The Canvassing Board of that State has adopted nine rules for its guidance in the task now before it. It will first count the returns as received, and ascertain what would be the result provided all the ballots reported were actually cast, and all those actually cast were legal, and no such intimidation existed anywhere as to vitiate the returns. That purely ministerial duty is not, however, the extent of the obligations of the board. On the contrary, it is only a very small part of the work. The vote of each county, as announced, will be subject to revision. The rules on this point are as follows:

2. The Secretary of State shall open returns from each county, whereupon the board will proceed to examine the same, and determine from the face thereof, subject to final review, whether the legal formalities and requirements with respect thereto have been complied with, and on the affirmative determination of such preliminary matters, the Chairman shall announce the vote of the county.

3. On the announcement of the vote of any county any person may give notice that said return and election, or vote of said county, or any precinct thereof, will be contested, and the clerk shall forthwith note the objection.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Pursuant to a custom which dates back to the time when the first efforts were made to establish civil and religious liberty and republican government upon the bleak and inhospitable shores of New England, the American people are to-day called upon to give thanks to GOD for the many mercies vouchsafed to them as a nation. At a time like this, it is proper to review the events of the past year, and recall at least some of the principal causes for thanksgiving. There have been periods in our history which, to some minds at least, presented clearer evidences of Divine favor, and hence gave greater occasion for joy and gratitude; but "GOD moves in a mysterious way," and in His dealings with nations, as with individuals, His chastisements are oftentimes blessings. There have been times when all was so dark and fearful—when the Omnipotent hand lay so heavily upon the nation—that it became us to humble ourselves and by fasting and prayer seek relief from our afflictions. Happily such occasions have been rare in the history of this nation, and this, in itself, is not least among the many causes for thanksgiving. If there are any disposed to question the fitness of a people, circumstanced as we are to-day, joining with one heart and voice in expressions of gratitude to GOD for His goodness and mercy, let them consider for a moment the circumstances under which the Pilgrim Fathers observed their first Thanksgiving. For three years they had suffered untold privations—not only hunger and cold, but the loss of many of their heroic little band by death—and were in constant peril of total destruction, either by famine or at the hands of treacherous savages. In the autumn of 1623 they had gathered "an abundant harvest," an abundance which seemed to have been measured by the fact that it placed the little colony beyond the danger of famine. When the labors of the harvest were over, it is recorded that good Governor BRADFORD sent out men to collect game, in order that the people might enjoy a Thanksgiving feast. On the appointed day the people "met together and thanked GOD with all their hearts for the good world and the good things in it." In the light of this first Thanksgiving for the blessings of the year, the thought that to-day we have not ample cause for grateful rejoicing becomes impious. Surely the labors of the husbandman have been abundant beyond the mere necessities of the year. We shall have enough, and to spare; and famine, that dread scourge of other nations, has almost ceased to trouble us. Notwithstanding the deprivations caused by the long period of business depression through which we have passed, there are encouraging indications of better times; and when our condition is contrasted with that of other nations, we have still greater cause for thankfulness. We have been spared from the devastations of war, while other nations have been engaged in a conflict rendered memorable for its fierceness and horror, and which threatens to disturb the peace of all Europe. The "pestilence which walketh in darkness" has touched us but lightly, and we have escaped serious losses from fire and flood. In other lands, the dread cyclone and gaunt famine have swept away tens of thousands of the people, and wherever we cast our eyes the contrast seems to favor our own land. If should be a matter of rejoicing, also, that we have been permitted, under circumstances so auspicious, to witness the celebration of the completion of the first century of our national life. For these, and many other reasons which might be suggested, it is most fitting that we should render thanks to Almighty GOD for His manifold blessings, and rejoice in the abundance with which He has crowned our labors. Let it be remembered that good government is one of the greatest blessings that any people can enjoy, and that our future prosperity depends in a large degree upon the fidelity with which we guard the virtue, the liberty and the independence of the people."

A CAUCUS of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives will be held at Washington next Saturday evening to nominate a candidate for the Speakership, it being necessary to have the election on Monday, since else no business can be transacted. The Clerk will call the House to order, as at the opening of a Congress. There are many candidates for Speaker. New York city furnishes three —FERNANDO WOOD, "Shoe-fly" COX and ABRAM S. HEWITT. Wood may as well be ruled out "on his merits," and, if it is worth while, will probably withdraw from the contest before the first ballot. COX may as well do the same, but he is a fussy, conceited little fellow, and will not cease from troubling until he is voted down. TILDEN, it is said, frowns on him. TILDEN'S candidate is HEWITT, but the latter will not remain in the field unless he finds the TILDEN influence pretty strong. Should HAYES and WHEELER have a majority of the electoral college, as is most likely, it may be that TILDEN will demand the election of HEWITT as a condition of precipitating his proposed revolution. The other names mentioned are MILTON SAYLER, of Cincinnati, the present Speaker *pro tem.*; RANDALL and CLYMER, of this State, MORRISON, of Illinois, BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia, and LAMAR, of Mississippi. The last three represent the defunct Confederacy, and are too purely Democratic to be elected. The Democratic party has not the courage to maintain the full strength of its "principles." The chances are probably about equally divided between HEWITT, SAYLER and MORRISON, although RANDALL may develop more strength than he has credit for. He is a worker and is busier than any other candidate, excepting COX.

THE advance synopsis of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, presents a number of interesting facts, particularly as regards the production of distilled spirits in its relation to that of fermented liquors. The receipts from the tax on spirits were $51,390,458, an increase over the previous fiscal year of $4,512,520. But this increase was not due to an increased manufacture, but to a rise in the tax from seventy to ninety cents per gallon. The total number of gallons on which taxes were paid is 58,016,248, against 64,425,811 gallons in 1875, the consequent presumption being that over 8,000,000 gallons less of spirituous liquors were consumed in 1876 than in 1875. But, while the production and consumption of distilled spirits experienced a decline, the manufacture of fermented liquors increased considerably. The total reported for the year was 9,159,675 barrels, a gain of 415,931 over the returns of the year previous. The tax was the same, one dollar per barrel, which has now been the fixed rate for some years. The figures relating to this interest for 1875, 1874 and 1873 show a steady decline in the production, and it is therefore somewhat remarkable that it should have taken so great a start last year. Possibly, as the Brooklyn *Times* suggests, they are right who contend that the ale and lager interest is opposed to the whisky interest, and that the increase of beer drinking means a decrease of spirit drinking. More than one-half of the whole revenue came from the Western States, $56,370,768. The Middle States stand next, with $37,305,278; the Southern States next, $19,399,810; the Eastern States next, $4,031,046; the Pacific States next, $3,285,205; and the Territories last, $267,676. The State standing first is Illinois, $23,730,694; second, Ohio, $16,587,678; third, New York, $14,616,724; fourth, Kentucky, $7,715,593; and sixth, Virginia, $7,314,394.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

How sweet, on Thanksgiving Day—
"To hear the watch dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home."

It improves Thanksgiving buckwheat cakes to be eaten syrupitiously.

Pumpkin pies are not recognized by the Constitution, either, but they are by the people.

The *Post* has at length got back to the old Buckan-eer times of '61, and feels easy and natural.

Jaw? The *Phrenological Journal* advises young men to be governed by the chin in picking out a wife.

The *Post* should take down its fowl. A free people can't get up a Thanksgiving dinner on election roosters.

Visions of gravy pots, fried oysters and pie float this morning in the circumambient air of the youthful fancy.

The new school of practical machine-shop instruction at the Boston Institute of Technology is a novelty in this country, and bids fair to be very successful.

The Southern bulldozers profess to desire only justice at the hands of the Republicans. Impossible. The hemp crop is too short.

Two springs have just been discovered in Nevada that flow about eighty or ninety gallons of petroleum per day. The oil is almost colorless.

Washington city continues to improve. The low lands in the south part of the city are being rapidly filled up, and in all directions pleasant changes are making.

Westward the star of empire takes its way. Men in the Black Hills now wear collars, women are flocking thither, and there is one canary bird at Deadwood.

To-day let the thoughtful spirit of a thankful people triumph over the passions of the hour and assert the supremacy of that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The usufruct of the long winter evenings is beginning to appear in dances, surprise parties, church societies, whist parties and, in some rural regions, revivals.

The discovery is reported of a vein of coal in Chesterfield county, Virginia, fifteen feet in width, and within three feet of the earth's surface. It is said to be of the best quality.

The colossal bronze bust of Horace Greeley erected over his grave in Green-wood Cemetery by printers and journalists will be unveiled in the presence of a number of invited guests next Monday afternoon.

Boston felicitates herself that some of her great wool houses have cleared from $50,000 to $75,000, this year, the largest doing more than all the wool houses of New York or Philadelphia put together.

Now is the time for the timid young man to go courting. Lots to talk about. Says she, "Who do you think is elected?" Says he, "Have you been to the Centennial?" Here is the nucleus for a two hours' confab.

The Baltimore Academy of Music is to be sold at sheriff's sale. The edifice is one of the most superb in the city, and was erected a few years ago by a joint stock company, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars.

Dartmouth College has taken a step toward admitting girls as students by allowing a young woman to attend all class recitations and lectures and be examined with the male students, though reciting privately to the professors.

European paper makers are importing the inner bark of the great Baobab tree, in order to manufacture paper from its fiber, for which purpose it proves to be well adapted. The bark may be removed from a tree once every eight years.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has affirmed the constitutionality of the law passed in 1873, requiring each liquor-dealer in the State to pay $10 annually for the establishment and maintenance of a State Asylum for Inebriates.

The town of Concord, Mass., claims, with good reason, the credit of establishing a town library in 1672—probably the first in the country. So long ago was the possession and lending of good books recognized here as an object of public concern.

The average Philadelphian appears to be as much averse to paying a tax on his watch as Tilden was on his income. Just how many watches are worn by citizens of Philadelphia is not known, but the Philadelphia *Times* says that not more than one in five is returned to the tax assessors.

A decree has been issued requiring the Cubans to pay thirty per cent. of their income next year to meet the expenses of the war. This will set the people to inquiring if the present form of government is worth maintaining at such an inordinate expense, and tend greatly to weaken the loyalty of a large class of citizens.

An important art exhibition will be opened early next month in St. Louis. It will be under the auspices of the Mercantile Library. A loan collection will be formed, embracing all the best paintings now owned in St. Louis, and many important ones from the late Centennial gallery and from the New York exhibition at the Academy of Design.

The board of army officers sent under a resolution of Congress to resurvey the Pacific railroads have completed their work and submitted a report. They find only a difference of a quarter of a mile between the survey made by them and the one made by the company, and this, they say, is possible, owing to the depression of the road since it was first surveyed.

There will be five eclipses next year: A total eclipse of the moon on February 27th, visible in the United States; a partial eclipse of the sun on March 14th, visible in Western Asia; a partial eclipse of the sun on August 8th, visible in Alaska, Kamschatka and the North Pacific ocean; a total eclipse of the moon on August 23d, partly visible in the Eastern and Southern States, and a partial eclipse of the sun on September 7th, visible in South America.

PERSONAL.

The first place among the six competitors for the Byron statue who have been invited to try their skill again was awarded by the English committee to Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor-poet.

The fact that President MacMahon, of France, has removed M. Du Sommerard from all connection with the great French exhibition of 1878, gives color to the belief that, notwithstanding Sommerard's feeble denial of having written abusively in reference to the Centennial Exposition, he wrote the letter in question.

The translation of the Bible by Julia Smith, one of the famous Smith sisters of Glastonbury, is now completed and ready for sale at $2 80 per copy. It is the first translation of the Bible ever made by a woman. Julia Smith acquired her knowledge of Hebrew, Greek and Latin mainly by her own efforts at a time when no college admitted women.

John Rogers has a new statuette in the market. It is entitled "Weighing the Baby." The mother is regarding the child with tender solicitude as it lies in the scales, while the old groceryman's face wears a puzzled look at the alarming weight of the infant. But the astonishing avoirdupois is accounted for by the presence of a mischievous boy who is crouching behind the counter and pulling hard on the baby's blanket, one corner of which has fallen below.

A man who was being examined for a school teacher in Maine, after stumbling through some arithmetical problem, was asked where Boston is. He answered, "I know all about it, probably just as well as you do; have heard of the place several times, but can't, somehow or other, seem to locate it." With a view to helping him out, the committeeman said, "It is the capital of some State, is it not?" "Yes, I believe it is." "What State?" "Well, I know, probably as well as you do, what State Boston is the capital of, but you see I haven't got the flow of language to express it."

Next to "Who's President?" comes the popular interrogatory, "Have you read 'Helen's Babies?'" Over 30,000 copies of this unique little volume have been sold, but the only thing remarkable about the production of this work is that no one ever thought of it before. Thousands of fathers and mothers throughout the land could tell of the sayings and doings of their precocious infants, which are quite as wise and witty as those of Helen's babies. But, then, the fathers and mothers have failed to chronicle all they knew on the subject so this collection of baby talks and baby tricks meets a popular want, and is eminently successful.

A recent letter from Copenhagen says: "During Dom Pedro's stay in Washington and Philadelphia I saw and heard enough to convince me he was at heart a first-rate Yankee; but assurance was made doubly sure yesterday, when, on my way to the bank, I saw him perched on the top of an omnibus, his wide awake hat on the back of his head, and his wide awake eyes darting their blue lightning in every direction. He is much liked by the plain people here, from whom he seeks all sorts of information. Upper-tendom he somewhat puzzles, but the bluff, hearty sailor king finds in him a congenial spirit, and they hob-nob finely together."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is estimated that in Trumbull county, Ohio, alone, $100,000 worth of cheese was manufactured in September and October.

The Diebold Safe Company, of Canton, O., is now employing ninety-seven hands, or about one-third of their full complement.

A narrow gauge railroad is talked of between Milford and Doylestown, and another is wanted between Bristol and Doylestown, Pa.

The property of the Girard Rolling Mill Company (Trumbull county, Ohio), will be sold to the highest bidder on the 9th of December.

The two Himrod, O., furnaces now running are making about 100 tons per day, being a larger average of production than they ever made before.

The Dayton Car Works employ one thousand men. Their grounds comprise eighteen acres, every foot of which is occupied and economized.

The Canton, O., Wrought Iron Bridge Company recently contracted for a bridge at San Jose, Cal., being the second contract which they have made for that State.

Messrs. Diuts, Harris & Morrison, of Ashtabula, and Mr. Cornell, of Youngstown, Ohio, have undertaken the management of the Ashtabula Rolling Mill.

The Gavit machine works, Philadelphia, have recently received an order for 100 chilled rolls for one firm in England, and made the first shipment about ten days ago.

The Powell Tool Company, of Cleveland, are working about sixty men, turning out 100 dozen edged tools per day; pay roll $4,000 per month. Business is good.—*Review.*

The furnace in Warren, O., is advertised to be sold at a master commissioner's sale, on Saturday, December 2d, at the court house in Warren. It is appraised at $11,000.

At Ironton, Ohio, the Iron and Steel Furnace is banked up for want of coke. The Belfount and Etna are in blast. The Laurence Mill is idle. The Belfont and Ironton are running.

In Columbia county, Pa., there was 322,674 tons of coal shipped to market and 42,000 consumed in the district; there was one fatal accident to each 52,096 tons of coal mined in the county in 1875.

The Milan, Ohio, *Advertiser* says that the workmen on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road between Milan and Norwalk are on a strike for higher wages. Work on that section of the line is suspended for the present.

Northumberland county, Pa., has thirty anthracite collieries within its borders, and during the year 1875 they mined and shipped 1,649,156 tons of coal; there was one life lost to each 73,870 tons of coal mined in the county.

The Lane and Bodley Company, of Cincinnati, report as evidences of returning good times $3,000 each sale of saw mill machinery, to be sent to Arkansas, and an order for spoke, lathe and wheel machines to be sent to Denmark.

The Cleveland Rubber Company are running on ten hours time, and occasionally working over time, such is the demand for their goods. They were recently awarded the contract for 8,000 feet of hose for the Chicago fire department.—*Review.*

The Sharon Railway has abandoned for the present the laying of the track on the old canal from Kimberly's mill to the Valley furnaces. The iron was down to a point near State street, when the order was issued and Board sidewalks have been put over the graded road bed.—*Sharon, Pa., Times.*

It was rumored at Scranton that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will suspend operations in its mines and workshops in the middle of December. The company employs about four thousand men and boys. A meeting of miners was held to discuss the situation.

In boring for oil near Oberlin, O., a splendid bed of sand rock, from three to ten feet thick, has been discovered. A Berea expert has declared it to be the pure "diamond grit," the best quality for grindstones and building purposes, and arrangements are in progress to open up quarrying on an extensive scale.

Work is to be resumed at the furnace of the Kutztown Iron Company at Kutztown, and as soon as finished it will be put in blast, which will probably be about January, 1877. The company are now arranging their financial difficulties, and will be in better condition presently than ever before.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

Joseph R. Urham, foreman of the Paxton rolling mills, Harrisburg, made a plate of steel manufactured by Dr. William Field's chemical process in a puddling furnace, which sustained a tensile strain of 83,640 pounds per square inch. This process, little more fully known will take the place of the Bessemer for T rails and boiler plate.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's No. 1 blast furnace averaged the company forty-eight tons of iron daily last month, and their No. 2 furnace fifty-four tons, the two combined aggregating 3,060 tons of pig iron, all produced with less than a hundred employees. It is pronounced by connoisseurs in this branch of mechanism decidedly the best month's work ever accomplished.

The nail works of Messrs. E. G. Brooke, at Birdsboro, Pa., having nearly one hundred machines, are busily engaged at work turning out nails, which find a ready sale, and are being shipped away as fast as manufactured. Messrs. Brooke are putting in twelve more machines, which will soon be ready to go into operation. They are also making arrangements to put another furnace in blast.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: The Kimberly, Carnes & Co. rolling mill started in on double turn on Tuesday last. Twenty-one boiling and five heating furnaces give to that end of the city a business like appearance. The sheet mill of Bradley, Reis & Co., this city, still continues to be pressed with orders. They received an order a short time since from a Pittsburgh firm for four hundred tons of that iron.

Although passenger travel has fallen off to such a remarkable degree on the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is still a fact that the freight business has been more than holding its own for several weeks, and long trains of heavily laden cars pass eastward and westward every day. We are informed that traffic of this description was never better than at present, and such indications are of a kind which seem to bid us hope for the near approach of better times as business must surely be improving when trade appears to be so brisk.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Sharon, Pa., *Herald* says: The Westerman puddle and guide mills are on this week, making the entire mill on double turn most of it. The furnaces are doing well. The blast furnace made two hundred and thirty tons of good grey iron last week, an improvement on her former yield, both in quantity and quality. The hot blast ovens are both finished and on. There are some fearful cracks in them, resulting from the one-half of the building being on the foundation of the old ovens, and the other half on a new foundation. You can't put "old wine" in new bottles without breaking something—not much.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending November 18, says the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, was by rail 123,667 tons, by canal 31,574 tons—total 155,241 tons; against 150,254 tons for the same week of last year—decrease, 4,987 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 4,046,245 tons, against 4,173,382 tons for the corresponding period of last year—decrease, 127,137 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 608,090 tons; bituminous, 80,916 tons; total, 608,006 tons; against 562,783 tons anthracite and 87,751 tons bituminous—total 650,533 tons—for the same week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 45,307 tons; increase of bituminous, 2,165 tons; total increase 47,472 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was—anthracite, 16,830,680 tons; bituminous, 3,254,307 tons—total, 20,084,087 tons; against 18,580,774 tons anthracite and 4,030,686 tons bituminous—total, 22,611,460 tons, for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 1,750,904 tons; decrease of bituminous, 776,379 tons—total decrease 2,526,473 tons.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggestive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, for their customers, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the discounts and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cures but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Send for circular. For curing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAS. TEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HUSSEY, WELLS & CO. is the day dissolved, Calvin Wells and the estate of James M. Cooper, deceased, retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

C. G. HUSSEY,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
CALVIN WELLS,
C. GERTIS HUSSEY,
A. H. MILLER, } Executors of
J. MASLIN COOPER, } Jas. M. Cooper, dec'd.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1876.

THE REMAINING PARTNERS, UNDER the firm name of HUSSEY, HOWE & CO., will continue the Steel business heretofore conducted by the late firm of HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

HUSSEY, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1876. MWF

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of BECKERT & GERWIG is this day dissolved by limitation, C. W. GERWIG retiring. The business will be continued by C. BECKERT, who will pay all debts and collect all accounts.

November 25, 1876.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Offer to Wholesale Dealers a large and complete stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS!
AT THE
Lowest Prices!

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
110 MARKET STREET.
FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $4.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for DECEMBER, now ready, contains the opening chapters of
DR. HOLLAND'S NEW NOVEL,
"NICHOLAS MINTURN."
The scene of the story is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always *"tied to a woman's apron strings,"* and is left by the death of his mother to drift on the current of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose.
The August, September and October numbers, with the beginning of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every *new* subscriber *who requests them*, and whose subscription begins with the November number.
Subscription price, $4 a year. Subscribe with the nearest book-seller, or send check or P. O. order.
SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
3,000 Engravings; 1,540 Pages Quarto.
Price $12
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.
"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.*
The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries.
One family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and another not having it, the former will become much the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher or minister if it is not so, then buy the book and use, and urge its use, freely.
Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, November 29,
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY
—OF—
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
May be found a Very Large and Beautiful Variety of New and
Seasonable Dress Goods, &c.,
AT THE
MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES!!
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a special bargain in Tycoon Reps for Wrappers, worth 25c.
At 8½c, choice line of Linsey Plaids.
At 10, 12½ and 15c, extensive assortment Plain and Striped Dress Goods, extra good value.
Just opened, at 12½c, worth 25c, a special bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.
CASHMERES, ETC.
☞ We particularly desire to call attention to a few Special Bargains offered in Cashmeres and Merinos, which for value cannot be excelled.
At 50 and 62½c, a line of very fine French Merinos, embracing all the rich and elegant new shades, and to our Black Cashmers opened and placed on counters to-day at 70 and 75c, which are unusual good value.
DRESS SILKS.
And, also, in Black, Colored and Fancy Dress Silks, our assortment of which is very replete, while value is unsurpassed.
A large and choice assortment of latest novelties in fancy Dress Goods, from 12½c to $1 60 per yard, leading in low prices, variety and value.
GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

VERY
Attractive Display
OF NEW
Cloaks and Furs
MONDAY, NOV. 27TH,
AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co.'s,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
WILL OPEN NEW DESIGNS
IN
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!
IN MOST
Desirable Cloths!
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Furs!
LADIES' SEAL SACQUES!
New Matalasse, Beaver and Rough Cloaking Cloths!
ALL OFFERED AT
MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3.250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for one
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 271,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	713,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	258,272 50
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,645 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,360 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	32,495 00
Real Estate	30 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1876.

Aside from the slightly increased routine business caused by the preparations for the Thanksgiving holiday to-morrow and the payments of paper maturing on that date, the condition of business in monetary circles was quiet and entirely unchanged. There is a moderate mercantile demand for money, but not enough to seriously reduce the loanable surplus of the banks. Rates hold steadily at 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper; 7 per cent. on first class collaterals. Business will be suspended to-morrow very generally in all departments, and the banks will be closed all day.

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease in reserve of $282,867, in national bank notes of $95,-329, in deposits of $606,600, and in due from banks of $271,975. The loans show an increase of $808,754, the specie an increase of $16,325, circulation an increase of $12,725, and due to banks a decrease of $36,219. The business at bank was considerably reduced, the clearings showing a decline of $2,422,856 and the balances an increase of $259,692. Notwithstanding some of these differences, as compared with the previous week, are quite large, they portend no immediate change in the financial situation or portant change in the Philadelphia money the condition of the market.

—The sales of stock at the New York Stock Exchange have amounted to 6,325,-304 shares since the 1st of October. For the corresponding period for 1875 the sales were 6,660,982 shares; the estimated value of the sales in the two periods were $347,-891,600 and $ 33,019,400, respectively. The sales of the second week in November reveal the interruption of election day, being only 604,150, against 806 349 shares in 1875 Last week the stock market more than recovered itself, ruling 819,735 shares, against 730,041 shares in 1875. The bank clearings for the period between October 1st and November 18th decreased 5 per cent. This fact shows that general business was affected much more unfavorably than the stock market by the election excitement.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the destruction of $624,710 of the outstanding legal tenders, that being eighty per cent. of the circulation issued to national banks during the present month.

—The following shows the lowest and highest prices touched in the New York market for the leading railroad and speculative stocks during the present year. The highest prices quoted were realized during the first three months of the year, and the lowest generally since the opening of Sep tember:

Name of stock.	Jan. 1, 1876, to date. Low.	High.
Atlantic and Pacific preferred	1	7
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	44¼	52
Central of New Jersey	20½	60½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	18¾	46¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	86¾	93
Chicago and Northwestern	31½	45¾
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	50½	69½
Cleveland, Cleveland and Columbus	112	118
Del., Lackawanna and Western	61½	72¾
Erie	9	19¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	10¼	20¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref'd	18¾	33¼
Harlem	130	141
Illinois Central	67½	100¾
Lake Shore	48½	63¾
Michigan Central	60	69¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson River	98	112¾
Ohio and Mississippi	5	10¾
Pacific Mail	16¾	39¾
Pacific of Missouri	15	16
Panama	120	122
Quicksilver	10¾	20¾
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	10	20¾
St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern preferred	22½	33
Toledo, Wabash and Western	8	14
Union Pacific	57½	74¼
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	104
Adams Express	101¾	114
American Express	57	67
United States Express	50¾	70¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	79	91

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 29, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6-20's, 1881, coup.	117⅜	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	112⅜	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
5-20's, 1865, registered	112⅛	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5-20's, 1867, registered	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
5-20's, 1868, registered	116¾	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1868, coupon	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's, registered	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
10-40's, coupon	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Currency 6's	124	124	124	124	124	124
New 5per cents						
Wests & Union Tel.	72	72	72¼	72¼	72	72
Quicksilver	20¾					
Pacific Mail	24¾					24¾
Panama	122					
Adams Express	112					
Wells Fargo Express	90					
American Express	67					
United States Express	70½					
New York Central	107¾					
Erie	19¾					
Erie preferred	34¾	35	35	35	35	35
Hudson River	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
Illinois Central	99½					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾					
Chicago & Northwest	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do. preferred	69					
Rock Island	90					
St. Paul common	19¾	20	20	19¾	20	20
St. Paul preferred	34¾			34¾		
Wabash, common	10¾			10¾		
Fort Wayne	94½					
Ohio and Mississippi	5¾					
Union Pacific	72¾					
Harlem	137					
N. J. Central	57			57		57¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	8¾					
Iron Mountain	9¾					
C. C. & I. C.	9					
Missouri Pacific	16¾					
Del., Lack. & Western	69¾			69¾		
South Carolinas, 4's	39					
South Carolinas, 6's	10					
Missouri 6's	103¼					103⅝

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	425½
Reading	....	....	1,000
Phila. Titusville & Buffalo	....	....	100
Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	100
Allegheny Valley	....	10¾	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
U. C. & I. C.	85¾	86	....
Northern Pacific bonds	....	14	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 108⅜.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Customs receipts $92,000. Clearings $37,500,000. Sterling quiet at 481½@484.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 108¾ to 108¾ and recovered to 108¾, at which price it closed. Carrying rates ranged from flat to 4 per cent. To-morrow, Thanksgiving, being a legal holiday, all business will be suspended in financial and commercial circles. The Treasury, banks and exchanges will be closed. There was comparatively little disposition to operate in financial circles today, and many of the habitues of Wall street who pride themselves upon their Puritan progenitors, left town at an early hour for New England, where the day is so generally observed.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds a little better on afternoon call. In railroad bonds this afternoon prices were generally some cents. Toledo and Wabash firsts fell off to 103½. Central Pacific to 109, Union Pacific land grants to 109¾, and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated to 109; Pacific Western firsts rose to 101, while seconds declined to 69¾ and closed at 69¾; Toledo and Wabash seconded sold at 31, New Jersey Central firsts at 108, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts at 105¾ and Erie fourths at 98. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. The stock market, which was lower at the opening of business, assumed a firmer tone during the afternoon, and prices advanced from ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning. The market closed dull. The strongest stocks were Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Western Union. Northwestern shares led the improvement, common rising from 35¾ to 36 and preferred from 59 to 59½, the latter closing at 59½; Lake Shore, after declining from 63¾ to 63, rose to 63¾ and closed at 63; St. Paul advanced from 20 to 20¼ for common and from 34¾ to 35¼ for preferred; Michigan Central advanced from 43 to 43½; Western Union from 72 to 72¾, and New Jersey Central from 34½ to 34¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 69¾ to 69¾; Union Pacific closed firm after selling at 57¾; Rock Island was steady at 90¼@90¾, Harlem at 136¾, New York Central at 107¾@108¾, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 89½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis fell off from 87½ to 87; Pacific Mail was quiet at 24¾@24¾. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 80,500 shares, of which 4,000 were Lake Shore, 3,000 Northwestern, 1,200 Rock Island, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 5,300 St. Paul, 12,400 Western Union, 4,600 Wabash, 3,000 Union Pacific, 2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,500 New Jersey Central and 5,700 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
West. Union Tel	72¾	Rock Island	90¾
Quicksilver	19¾	St. Paul	20¼
Do. preferred	35¼	Do. preferred	52
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Mariposa	4¾	Do. preferred	8¾
Do preferred	9¾	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	103½	Terra Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Do. preferred	15
American Express	69½	Chicago & Alton	90
United States Ex	70	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	107¾	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Erie	19¾	Del. & Lack	69¾
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & Pacific	18
Harlem	135¾	Missouri Pacific	16¾
Do. preferred	137	Atlantic & P. pref.	32
Michigan Central	43¾	Illinois Central	99¾
Panama	123	Chic. & Alton pref.	90
Lake Shore	59¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾
Illinois Central	99¾	Union Pac. stock	57¾
Cleve. and Pitts	89¾	Central Pac. bonds	108¾
Northwestern	36	Union Pac. bonds	109¾
Do preferred	59¾	Land grants	109¾
C. C. & I. C.	86	Do. S. F. bonds	99¾
N. J. Central	34¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

6's, coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	113¾
5's, 1867	116¾	New 4½'s	102¾
5's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5's, 1867, registered	113¾	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5's, 1868	116¾	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	69	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	67¾	Missouri 6's	105¼
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, November 29, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, for shipment to America, is £212 000. The steamer Britannia, which sails from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, takes out $1,250,000 in American gold coin. Silver 54⅜d per ounce. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105⅞; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's 107⅜; new 5's 106⅛. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 16.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 104 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅛.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1876.

Business in wholesale and commission circles continues in about the same condition as previously reported. The holiday to-morrow has the effect of checking foperations in some branches, while stimulating quite an active trade in game, poultry and other articles of consumption for Thanksgiving. Prices are very steady and except some minor alterations in dry goods and drugs and chemicals we have no changes to specify.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	998	Apples, bbls	187
Corn, bus	1,200	Cheese, bxs	295
Wheat, bus	1,150	Butter, pkgs	40
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, tcs	141
Rye, bus	1,175	Bacon, pcs	3,842
Oats, bus	3,053	Potatoes, bus	1,705
Hay, bales	195		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,493	9,398	17,891
Apples, bbls	981	2,447	3,428
Cheese, bxs	1,021	1,568	2,589
Corn, bus	2,097	9,837	11,934
Wheat, bus	6,068	5,173	11,241
Barley, bus	5,884	3,150	9,034
Rye, bus	2,554	3,710	6,264
Oats, bus	8,150	16,945	25,095
Butter, pkgs	34	44	78
Bacon, pcs	20	5,076	5,096
Bacon, tcs	40	42	829
Potatoes, bus	3,34	8,459	11,478
Hay, bales	1,331	1,32	2,651

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet and unchanged to-day, transactions being somewhat checked by the approaching holiday. Wheat continues steady but rather quiet. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at 1 25@1 30 per bushel; amber at 1 30@1 35. Corn is rather slow with a light supply and restricted demand. We quote shelled at 39@40c per bushel; prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 53@56c for low mixed. Ear is nominal at 34@36c for prime yellow; 30@32c for mixed. New ear corn is steady at 45@47c per bushel. Oats are steady and remain rather quiet. We quote mixed at 38@39c per bushel; white at 39@40c. Rye is in fair supply and easy at 70@75c. Barley is coming in less freely, but the supply is ample and prices are easy. We quote 70@75c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is active and firm with a fair jobbing demand for prime brands Local millers quote the wholesale rates as follow: No. 1 white wheat flour at 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers follow: standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; white winter flour $6 75@7 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $ 50@7 00; choice patents $8 00@9 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 50; buckwheat flour $2 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY—There is a quiet and unchanged market. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 ₱ ton. Car lots from first hands $11 00@13 00 as to quality and condition. From store prices would be obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; second do, $18 00@20 00; shipping stuff $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts were heavy for the week ending to-day, aggregating 2,447 barrels. The demand is somewhat better but not enough to overcome the heavy supplies, which keep the market dull and unchanged from former rates. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

LIVE BUTTER—Remains steady at 35@40c per gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ ₱.

LARD—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel for navy, with some quotations of choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market inactive. No purchasers are the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up, 3@5c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; interior not wanted at any price; crooked corn in fair demand at about 3 per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Choice grades continue in active demand and firm with an upward tendency on the strictly gilt-edged table grades. The common grades are still very abundant and the market on such grades is dull. The supply of choice is rather light. Creamery is selling to a limited extent at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 19@19c; do roll 24@26c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week were 1,568 lbs. The demand continues active and firm with the buoyant tendency of the market encouraged by Eastern advices. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 13½@13½c in round lots; jobbing lots, 14@14½c; New York Goshen cuts at 14½@15c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $6 00@7 00 ₱ barrel, according to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ ₱ for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@10c. Sundries—The market is active and firm, the demand for fresh stock being especially strong. Grocery lots are quoted at 35@40c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

EGGS—Fresh—Choice are quoted at 80@35c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 30@32c.

GAME—The demand is large and prices are firm. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c per ₱; do hams 18@20c per ₱; whole deer 10@12c per ₱; dressed 12@14c per ₱; do doe. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 35@40c per pair. Hares $1 50@1 75 per dozen. Wild turkeys 20@22c ₱ ₱; domestic 20c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote chestnuts at 45@50 ₱ bushel; hickory nuts at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bushel; shellbark $1 50@1 75.

POULTRY—As is usual at this season, there is a very active demand and, while receipts are quite large, prices are steady. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ ₱. Turkeys 20@22c each; dressed 15@16c ₱ ₱. Ducks 50@60c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts have increased the past week to 3,450 bushels. The market is tolerably active, business being principally confined to sales from store at steady prices. Quotations on track were made at 70@75c for good to prime peachblows. Business from store is steady and unchanged at 80@90 per bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades 70@75c; Jerseys sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00. ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market is moderately active, though business at this season of the year is generally confined to purchases to supply immediate requirements, and will probably continue so until the new crop of hog products gets fairly into market. Prices are steady and unchanged, with moderate receipts.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8 ₱ pound short rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 12c ₱ ₱ for canvassed sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¼c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14¾c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 75.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ ₱; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ ₱; in 10-lb pails 12¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₱ ₱; in 1-lb pails 15¼c ₱ ₱. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote No. 1 extra at 90c ₱ gallon; current makes of extra at 87c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 06@6¼c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱; rough 2½@2½c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

Trade was steady in the staple groceries, business being rather limited in anticipation of the holiday to-morrow. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	Sugars.	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A..12 @12½	c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B..11¾@12	c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C..11@11½	c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow..10 @10¾	c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Yellow.....10 @10¾	c
Java	30 c	Franklin..10¾@11	c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans 9¾@10¾	c
Rio in papers..24@25c	c	Cut loaf and crushed..13 @13½	c
Rio grades do..24 @25	c	Crushed..13 @13½	c
Rio, in bulk @26	c	Powdered..13	c
Java, in papers..30	c	Granulated..13	c
Java, in bulk..30½	c	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Spices.	₱ ₱.	Sorg. Yea. N. O.	50@60
YoungHyson..25@41	00	Prime	55@58
Gunpowder..28@	90	Good	62@65
Imperial..28@	80	Strictly prime crop	70@75
Japan..22@	80	N. O. syrups.	
Oolong..22@	80	Choice	75@80
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips.	65@65
Souchong..28@	75	Golden drips	55@60
Soaps.	₱ box.	Lower grades	45@50
Irish soap	4 25	Starch.	₱ ₱.
S. S. Star	5 75	Pearl	10½@10¾
Pittsburgh best	6 00	Corn	7¾@10½
Gold do	6 25	Spices (whole.)	
Extra family	6 50	Cloves	45 c
German mottled do	7 50	Allspice	17 c
Castile, ₱ box	20 00	Pepper	20@21 c
Soda.		Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in kg	4½@5	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in 14-lb packages	6	Rice.	
Bi-carb in 7-lb papers	6¼	Choice Carlin	6½@7 c
Sal-soda	2	Carolina	7 @7½ c
Star, roll wh't	16 c	Rangoon	7 c
Steam	10@10½ c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	10@10½ c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Round herring	$ 50
mackerel	$27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 50	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	9 00	fish, ₱ lb	6
No. 3 medium	8 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ ₱	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	4 50	Scaled Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade, the following are the prices: Layers, $2 80; London layers, new, per box, $2 50; mat raisins $5 25 new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $5 25 new, 10½c ₱ lb; Valencia 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Figs—Eastmats 7½c. Citron 22c. Prunes 9½c. Almonds—Ivica 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Pumpkins, fgs, new 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, 2c; raspberries do ₱ 00; strawberries do ₱ 75; gooseberries do ₱ 00; pineapples do, ₱ 20; blackberries do, ₱ 50; peaches, 2 ₱ cans per doz, ₱ 20; tomatoes do, ₱ 00; pickles, bbls, ₱ 50; half-bbls, ₱ 00.

Dry Goods.

A moderate jobbing business has been going on at the leading dry goods houses this week, on at the leading dry goods houses this week, on at the leading dry goods houses this week,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 29, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles per hour	Weath
7 A. M.	30.124	25	75	N.W.	1	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.903	35	70.5	N	1	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.854	31	70	N. E.	1	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.961 Highest thermon... 36
Mean thermon.... 33 Lowest thermon.... 24

For Fresh Candies,

nuts, figs and fruits for Thanksgiving, McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Marrying a Minor.

William Logan yesterday instituted a suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, to recover from J. S. Powers, Justice of the Peace, the sum of fifty pounds, the penalty prescribed by an old statute for marrying a minor. It is alleged that Powers married a son of the plaintiff, H. K. Logan, who is under age, to Miss Mary Lynch, and hence the suit.

A Mill Accident.

Thomas Swoger, engineer at Mullin & Maloney's Eagle rolling mill, met with a serious accident on Tuesday. While working at a large grindstone turned by steam the handle struck him on the back of the neck and on the back, lacerating the flesh and bruising him quite badly. He was removed to his home as soon as possible and a surgeon called, his injuries receiving the proper attention.

A Beautiful Picture.

Mr. W. C. Wall, an artist of whom Pittsburgh may well feel proud, has now on exhibition, at the store of Messrs. S. Boyd & Co., 66 Fifth avenue, an oil painting of rare beauty. The scene is on that picturesque little stream, the Conemaugh, and has been transferred in the quiet summer time, when Nature was arrayed in her most perfect apparel. The picture is highly praised by all who have seen it, and will no doubt soon find a fitting place in the parlor of some connoisseur in art.

Attempted Murder.

William Roan and Charles Cox got into a fight, Tuesday night, in McPhillamy's saloon, on East street, Allegheny, when Roan drew a razor and made a desperate lunge at his antagonist, cutting an ugly gash in his left arm. Cox met Roan a little time before Mayor Phillips charging Roan with felonious assault and battery, and the accused was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Who is Blamable?

Superintendent Grubbs, of the Allegheny City Home, informed Clerk McGonnigle, of the Poor Board, that a colored man died of smallpox in the pest house, at Claremont, on Monday, and that his remains were suffered to lie in the house until last evening, when they were burned by Mr. Grubbs. The nurse at the hospital states that she sent notice of the death to Health Officer Hoch on Monday evening and also on Tuesday, but that official either failed to receive the notices or paid no heed to them. This is a matter that should be investigated by the Health Committee.

Customs Receipts.

THE following is the official statement of receipts and expenditures of the Port of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Customs duties	$65,750 80
Marine hospital tax	4,934 20
Steamboat inspections	9,946 85
Surveyor's fees	1,005 00
	$81,387 45

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of collection	$10,873 75
Marine Hospital	5,451 10
Fuel, lights, &c.	1,839 92
	$18,164 77

Robberry of a Saloon.

At a late hour yesterday morning the saloon of August Trautvetier on Liberty street under the Academy of Music building, was broken into and robbed of three thousand cigars and some ten bottles of whisky valued in all at about three hundred dollars. Entrance was effected from the rear door in Virgin alley and it must have been after half-past three o'clock as a newspaper carrier left a paper under the same door at about that time. The police made a search in the vicinity and were rewarded by finding in the basement of an unoccupied building near, a large lot of the cigars stowed away in a kettle. They arrested a colored man named William Bryant and a white man named Andrew McCormick on suspicion of being the robbers and they have been held for examination.

During the forenoon McCormick was charged with assault and battery in having when drunk early in the morning struck his grandmother who lived near the place of the robbery. From this arose the suspicion as to the robbery.

The Review of the Fire Department.

The annual review of the Fire Department will take place this afternoon. The apparatus and men will be formed on Wood street, right resting on Sixth avenue, the companies being in regular order, and the line is expected to be completed at two o'clock sharp. All of the carriages and steamers in use will be out, five men of each company will ride on the steamer and three on the hose carriage. The men will be in full uniform and the apparatus will be burnished and in the same condition as it is kept when housed waiting for a fire. The review and inspection by the members of the Fire Commission and citizens will take place on Wood street, after which the columns will form and headed by Chiefs White and Evans move to Smithfield street, thence to Fifth avenue, thence to Wood street, along Wood to Water street, up Water street to Smithfield and along Smithfield street to City Hall, where the companies will be dismissed.

The City Councils have been invited to inspect the department, and it is expected they will occupy the balcony in front of City Hall when the companies pass along Smithfield street to Fifth avenue.

New Time Table on the B. and O.

The new time table on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will go into effect on Monday next. The changes from the present schedule are noted below: A new train will be placed on the road, to be known as the Fayette County Accommodation, which will leave the Grant street depot at 7:10 A. M., and arrive at 5:33 P. M. The McKeesport Accommodation will leave at 8:42 A. M., instead of 8:45; the through Mail at 9:24 A. M., instead of 9:40; Uniontown Express fifteen minutes later than formerly; McKeesport Accommodation at 4:15 P. M. The through Express leaves at 7:00 P. M., instead of 8:00, as now; the Sunday train as now.

The only changes in the departures will be as follows: West Newton accommodation at 8:25 A. M.: through Express at 8:35 A. M., instead of 8:20; Uniontown Express at 9:40, instead of 9:35; the through Mail at 8:21, instead of 8:15; McKeesport Accommodation at 7:52 P. M.: church trains at 10:00 A. M; 6:45 and 7:00 P. M. The express trains will leave daily, except Sunday, and arrive daily, except Monday; the through Mail daily, except Sunday. The Fayette County Accommodation will leave daily, except Sunday.

Chicago Caramels,

McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Thanksgiving at the Hospitals.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity acknowledge the following donations for the Thanksgiving dinner at the Hospitals: Mrs. Charles Scott, $1; Mrs. Rachel Patrick, $2; Mr. Thompson Bell, $5; Mr. H. Push, $5; Mrs. A. W. Bell, $2; Mrs. A. M. Marshall, $2; Miss Hodge, $2; Mrs. Mullins, $1 25; Miss M. A. Robinson, $5; Rev. W. G. Holland, $10; Mr. John W. Chalfant, $2; Mrs. H. D. King, $2; Mr. F. Robison, $1; Mrs. Mattie Woods, $5; Mrs. S. S. Carrier, $2; Mrs. N. Guthrie, $2, and Mrs. M. ——, $5. Contributions of poultry, oysters, canned fruits, tomatoes and corn, apples, butter, jam, pudding, jellies, pies, cakes, &c., from Mrs. D. Hostetter, Mrs. C. B. Shea, Mrs. F. H. Eaton, Mrs. Robert Arthurs, Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. Allen Bakewell, Mrs. Dunlap, Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. Gue Murdock, Mrs. E. R. Watson, Mrs. R. P. Crawford, Mrs. B. B. Campbell, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dr. Murdoch, Mr. J. K. Moorhead, Mrs. John Moorhead, Mrs. Geo. Black, Mrs. Wm. M. Robison, Mrs. A. C. Bakewell, Mrs. Chas. Speer, Mrs. T. Blackmore, Mrs. M. Bauman, Mrs. Dicken, Mrs. Wilson, Misses Annie Kean, S. C. Campbell, Grace Garmley, Martha Childs, Carrie Holmes, Yeager, Sallie O. Phillips, Lizzie Butler and Montooth. Messrs. Ralph Bagley, Andrew Guffey, L. W. Dalzell, W. D. Cummings, telegraph operator, and German Library Association.

To Passavant's Mercy, Homeopathic Twelfth ward Hospital, Orphan Asylum, Home for the Friendless and Episcopal Church Home were distributed forty turkeys, four ducks, thirty-one chickens, fifty-eight cans of fruits, thirty-six bunches of celery, nine glasses of jelly, three roasts of veal, one roast of beef, two and half gallons cans of tomatoes, one ham, two tongues, ninety-four cans of oysters, nine pecks of cranberries, one bottle of catsup, one rice pudding, one half bushel of vegetables, one pound butter, five pounds of honey, thirteen pounds of sugar, ten pounds of coffee, five large cakes, four hundred and fifty small cakes, fourteen pies, thirty-six oranges, five hundred and eighty *Graphic* newspapers.

Miss Josephine A. Eaton, Miss Jeannie Moorhead, Miss Carrie Moorhead, Miss Lizzie Marshall, Miss Nannie Campbell, Miss Amelia Verner, Committee.

Jordan Burnt Almonds,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Report for November.

Controller Snodgrass makes the following report of receipts and expenditures for the month of November:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond markets	$ 3,252 89
Fifth ward market	34 00
Fifth avenue market	146 15
South Side market	1,151 20
Street engineering	6 00
City weigh scales	226 05
Monongahela wharf	703 00
Allegheny wharf	228 75
Building inspection	80 00
Weighing coal—Private scales	60 97
Outstanding taxes	46,112 23
Aldermen's fines	7 00
Water works	30 00
Mayor's office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	1,290 55
Street and sewer improvement fund under 50 per cent. ordinance	7,355 80
Rents	5 00
	60,888 39

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	5,652 68
Salaries	4,425 44
Printing	505 40
Fire Department	11,780 24
Police	10,988 67
Water works	7,851 14
Streets	8,882 85
Diamond markets	746 56
Allegheny wharf	93 36
Weigh scales	5 00
Contingent fund	327 05
City property	750 19
Finance Dept.	395 64
City Hall furnishing, cleaning and repairs	620 00
Roads	867 90
Surveys	734 00
Water extension, loan interest	13,629 93
South Side wharf	80 73
Equalization	1,207 58
Streets and sewers, under 50 per cent. ordinance	7,050 01
Borough Peebles retiren: Birmingham	117 76
Temperanceville	16 32
Repaving fund	9,115 59
	$ 92,004 66
Deposited in City Depositories	179,967 15
Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1876	211,083 45
Receipts for November	60,888 39
Total	$271,971 81
Disbursements in November	92,004 66
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1876	179,967 15

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Statement of the Controller for November, 1876

Controller James Brown, of Allegheny City, furnishes the following statement of the city finances for November, 1876:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes, &c.	$ 7,766 33
Markets	2,253 41
Diamond scales	725 50
Second ward scales	300 00
Fourth ward scales	38 40
Wharves and landings	118 26
Inspector Wood and Bark	117 27
Fines and forfeitures	254 45
Delinquent taxes, 1875	2,029 77
Ground rents	205 63
Sanitary	22 90
Interest in unexpended balances	295 82
Grading and paving	812 26
Sewer construction	1,148 98
Street permits	75 00
Sale of fertilizers	127 96
Water rents, second assessment	550 00
Water rents, new buildings	250 00
Water rents, per metre	90 79
Poor fund, No. 1	185 75
Poor fund, No. 2	6,562 87
U. S. F. O. Department, rent	983 15
P. A. and M. P. R. W. Co	1,700 00
Construction of board walks	67 79
Aldermen's fine	10 00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	2,916 61
Fire Department	3,791 67
Streets	2,523 05
Wharves and landings	78 70
Surveys	206 00
Police	3,935 18
Contingent Fund	2,728 99
Water works	3,196 78
Gas	5,227 77
City property	153 49
Grading and paving	2,718 50
Sewer construction	1,224 02
Sanitary	1,093 15
Park Commissioners	693 15
Interest on sewer bonds	4,350 00
Special assessment for opening and widening streets	563 00
Boardwalks, &c.	159 04
Interest on Park bonds	835 00
Sinking fund 6 per cent. gold water bonds	2,519 39
Sinking fund six per cent. gold city property bonds	927 75
Poor Fund No. 1	3,093 75
Poor Fund No. 2	8,000 00
Park bonds retired	16,000 00
Total	$118,711 55
Receipts per month of November	20,428 11
Balance in Treasury, November 1st	92,285 44
Disbursements for month of November	64,175 86
Balance on hand December 1, 1876	54,535 69
Total	$118,711 55

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Ketcham.

The case of Rhodes vs. Beeson is still on trial before Judge McKennan, and that of Halsey vs. Scott still engages the attention of Judge Ketcham.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

W. L. Evans, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Motion for an injunction against A. O. Tintsman argued, and decision reserved.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, city. Register Harper directed to ascertain and liquidate certain claims and liens, and to distribute the fund.

Charles B. McVay & Son and James C. McVay, bankrupts. Assignees' report of sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts, city. Assignees report of sale of certain real estate in Brooklyn, New York, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. B. White *et al.* vs. John Mitchell, debtor, Lawrence county. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 22d prox. Meantime restraining James Mitchell.

J. F. & A. T. Douthett, bankrupts, Allegheny. Rule granted to show cause why their composition should not be complied with.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The performance of "Parted," at this theater last evening, by Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau and the talented company supporting her, was witnessed by a large, intelligent and appreciative audience. No one can help admiring Mrs. C. as *Grace Shirley*. It is a pure, sweet and womanly impersonation from first to last. The support was excellent in all particulars.

There will be a matinee this afternoon, when "Parted" will be played, and the same drama will be repeated to-night.

To-morrow evening, Mrs. Chanfrau will appear as the heroine in another of Mr. C. W. Taylor's new plays, "Christie Johnstone." She should be honored by an audience filling every chair in the theater.

Next week, Sanlsbury's Troubadours will play at Library Hall.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Across the Continent," a play of the modern sensational school, drew a goodly crowd to the Opera House last night. Mr. Oliver Byron, as *Joe, the Ferret*, was received with every mark of approbation by the audience, which applauded frequently and lustily. The incidents of the drama are of the most exciting character, and kept the interest of the auditors unflaggingly from the first scene onward till the fall of the curtain.

Mr. Byron was ably seconded by the company, all doing very nicely indeed. Mr. McDonald deserves a special word for his character acting and "variety" business, which was more than ordinarily good.

An extra matinee will be given this afternoon, when "Across the Continent" will be repeated. The same play will be given at night.

For his benefit on Friday evening Mr. Byron will give his new drama, "Plenty of Money." It has been very highly praised by the critics wherever it has been produced, and the acting of Mr. B. as the hero is said to be excellent.

The North Carolinians

gave one of the finest renditions of slave scenes and songs ever performed in our city last evening at the Academy of Music. "Old Pompey," the principal character personated by Mr. Paul, was a fine piece of acting. His flag song was a gem of patriotic singing, and the audience manifested their delight by hearty applause. None can hear them without enjoying a hearty laugh. They appear again on Friday and Saturday evenings, and also give a matinee at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Admission to matinee fifteen cents; adults twenty-five cents.

Disappearance of a South Side Coal Operator.

The family of Mr. John Stoffi, residing at Washington and Eleventh streets, South Side, are in great distress in having no word from him since Thursday last, when he started up the Monongahela river. Mr. S. is engaged in the coal business, running works at Fulton's Landing, near Monongahela City. When he left home it was understood that he went to pay off his miners. Nothing having been heard from him up till Monday the family became anxious and sent dispatches of inquiry, by which it was learned that he had not visited the works at all. Other places where Mr. Stoffi might be expected to have visited were also telegraphed to and word was received that he had left Bellaire, Ohio, for Portsmouth. From Portsmouth nothing could be learned of him. Mr. S. is a sober and careful business man, so that it is not believed that he is in any financial difficulty. The family fear that he may have been foully dealt with.

Arm Broken.

Mrs. Reynolds, residing on Sandusky street, Allegheny, tripped and fell on the floor Tuesday night, fracturing her right arm at the wrist and near the shoulder. Dr. Kerr was called in and gave the injured lady proper attention. Mrs. Reynolds is eighty-five years of age.

The Wood Street Pavement.

Messrs. Flinn & Booth, contractors, yesterday completed the repaving of Wood street with the Ligonier block. The pavement is well put down, presents a neat surface and it is believed will wear excellently. Business men and property holders generally seem to be well pleased with it.

MESSRS. JONES & LAUGHLINS have bought the right for their works of the Coyne patent automatic nail pickers.

THERE is but one article, and that is that in thirty-five years Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has never failed to cure a Cough, Cold, or Lung Hoarseness. At drug stores. Price, 25 cents; five bottles, $1.

THE PESTILENCE.

Special Meeting of Allegheny Common Council—Measures to Prevent the Spread of Smallpox—Other Business.

A special meeting of the Common Council of Allegheny City was held last evening to consider the recommendations of the Health Committee concerning smallpox. Mr. Golden presided.

The rules were suspended in order to take up regular business, when Mr. McGuire presented the report of the Health Committee, which was to the effect that smallpox in the city was epidemic, one hundred and twenty-eight cases having been reported during the month, seventy of which were discovered within the last ten days. The Health appropriation was exhausted, and an additional appropriation was asked. More money, say the committee, is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The following papers accompanied the report:

A resolution authorizing the transfer of $2,500 from the Contingent to the Health fund. Adopted.

During the discussion of the above resolution Mr. McGuire said that a certain undertaker on Arch street was spreading the disease by taking coffins with remains of persons who had died of smallpox into his carriages, and afterward hired the carriages to parties, thus endangering their lives. He suggested that the reckless undertaker be ferreted out and punished.

A resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of Dr. W. W. Cole, City Physician, to the amount of $400 for extra services rendered. Laid over till next regular meeting, there not being two-thirds of the members present as required by the Wallace act.

A resolution authorizing the Health Committee to employ an assistant city physician and an assistant health officer. Adopted.

The resignation of Mr. W. Pitt Beadell, member from the First ward, was presented by Mr. McGuire, who said that Mr. Beadell had been elected Jury Commissioner, which was the cause of his resignation. The Speaker said Mr. Beadell was a good member of this body, and as he has not yet taken the other office under his election, he thought he had better be retained as a Councilman. He moved, therefore, that the resignation be not accepted, which motion prevailed.

A remonstrance from citizens of the Ninth ward against using the Marine Hospital as a pest house was presented and referred to the Health Committee.

A number of bills passed in Select Council were taken up and acted on as follows: Ordinance for grading Grant street from McClure avenue to Leckey street. Passed. Ordinance providing for an increased supply of water in the city of Allegheny. Lost on second reading.

Mr. Sholes called up a resolution authorizing the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to purchase a fire alarm bell to be placed on the Good Will Engine House. Laid over until the next regular meeting. Adjourned.

SUICIDE.

An Ex-Government Storekeeper Shoots Himself.

Between eight and nine o'clock last evening, Wm. Steinecker shot himself in the head and died a few minutes after ward, at his residence on Clark street, near Logan. The deceased was a German Jew, aged about fifty years, and leaves a wife and three children. He was formerly a United States storekeeper under Collector Davis, but several years ago, when he became necessary to reduce the number of revenue officers, "Billy," as he was familiarly called, was dropped. Since then he has had regular employment, and had become discouraged and low-spirited. For a short time last summer he kept a cigar and notion stand at the Exchange National Bank building, on Fifth avenue, but for the last three or four months he had no means of obtaining a livelihood. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. M. NOLAN DELISLE, of Montreal, Canada, is a guest at the Central.

THERE will be appropriate Thanksgiving services to-day in all the churches.

THE postoffice will be opened from nine A. M., to ten A. M., to-day. Carriers make one trip.

A PARTY named Vaughan was prosecuted yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, for adultery.

THE Humane Society last week attended to twelve cases of cruelty to animals and three to children.

TROUBLE started last evening at a fancy house on Third avenue which resulted in numerous suits before the mayor.

ANDREW NOONAN, charged with larceny, on oath of Catharine Kountz, was committed for trial by Alderman Cassidy yesterday.

A SUPPER will be given for the benefit of the Mission Sunday School this evening, at Thirty-third street M. E. Mission church.

MISS COLVILLE will take part in the concert at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Humane Society next Thursday evening.

FRANCIS MURPHY will lecture on Temperance this evening at 7:30 P. M., in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue. Seats free to all.

TUESDAY night a skiff was stolen from the Adrienne boat club house, moored in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Eighteenth street.

GEORGE DICE, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of H. Hagerman, was committed for court yesterday by Alderman Moreland.

THE American Iron Works have just filled an order for railroad iron for the Royal Land Company of Virginia, amounting to four hundred gross tons.

REV. DR. CRUMPTON, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Roberts street, will deliver a Thanksgiving sermon in his church to-day at ten A. M.

WM. EMERY, charged with the larceny of an overcoat, on oath of Detective Bowden, was committed for a hearing on Wednesday next, by Mayor Phillips, yesterday.

THERE will be services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on Grant street, to-day at ten A. M. The rector, Rev. Dr. Spaulding, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

TWO very bad women, Lottie Smith and Annie Hamilton, were sent to the Workhouse for ninety days yesterday, by Mayor Phillips, for vagrancy and disorderly conduct.

REV. S. F. SCOVEL will conduct the Thanksgiving service at the First Presbyterian church, this city, this morning, at half past ten o'clock. Subject "The Average Man."

THE sheet mill of Rogers, Laufman & Co., situated at Apollo, Armstrong county, is now fairly at work, employing some seventy-five men and boys and running day and night.

THE Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Works are running all their factories in this city, Wheeling, W. Va., and Delphos, Ohio, night and day, and they are not able to keep up with their orders.

W. W. HALL, of the United States, Secret Service, is gathering up the counterfeit tools etc., that have accumulated in the government building here during the years past and will ship them to Washington City.

THE Allegheny Quartette Club have completed the programme for the Humane Society concert, and it will be published in a few days. The concert takes place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next.

THE National Tube Works Company are, we understand, removing their exhibit at the Centennial from Machinery Hall to the Main Building, probably with the intention of participating in the proposed permanent exhibition.

JOHN CLARK has been held for court by Alderman McMasters to answer charges of aggravated assault and battery. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. ——, who alleges that the accused knocked out one of her husband's eyes and damaged his nose.

FOURTEEN Coroner's inquests were held in this county during the month just closing. The deaths were caused as follows: Murdered, four; suicide, three; killed on railroads, three; by fall, two; drowned, one; consumption, one.

THE congregation of the Central Presbyterian church will unite with that of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, (Dr. Murray's) in a Thanksgiving service in the latter church to-day at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Rev. F. L. Semour.

CLERK MCGONNIGLE, of the Allegheny Poor Board, states that there are about twice as many applicants for relief now as at this season last year. The prevalence of smallpox has had a marked effect in increasing the poverty and destitution on the North Side.

YESTERDAY morning a tobacco cutter, in the shape of a cylinder, filled with knives, at Landle tobacco factory on Madison avenue, Allegheny, burst while revolving rapidly, some of the fragments passing through the well into the yard. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

MICHAEL LEIPSIC was charged yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, on oath of George Falstot, with obtaining goods to the amount of $14 by falsely representing that he owned valuable real estate and that his employers owed him a large sum of money. The accused was held for a hearing.

ALDERMAN FITZSIMMONS, of the Thirtieth ward, committed the following persons for trial yesterday: Frank Shay, charged with larceny on oath of W. H. Morgan, and with assault and battery on oath of Alice Duley; Jacob Glenn, charged with receiving stolen goods on oath of W. H. Morgan.

DIVISION No. 20, A. O. H., will hold their second annual ball at Lafayette Hall this evening. The arrangements are in the hands of a competent committee, the best of order will be maintained, and every facility afforded the public to usher out the Centennial Thanksgiving Day in a thoroughly enjoyable manner.

THIS evening there will be a union Thanksgiving service in the Hazelwood Christian Chapel, Rev. L. L. Norton, pastor. The exercises will consist of prayer, praise and promises, with short addresses by Revs. Nesbit and Dallas. A cordial invitation is extended to the people of the neighborhood to attend.

THOMAS SWOGGER, engineer at Mullin & Maloney's mill, Sawmill Run, was severely injured yesterday by being struck by the handle of a large grindstone, which propelled by steam, was making rapid revolutions. His injuries are on the head and in the abdomen. They are not considered fatal.

A SWEET little prattler of a girl in town, given to making quaint observations, became somewhat mixed in her natural history, the other day. With dim notions of Darwinian theories floating in her brain, no doubt, she gravely asked her mother, "Is a frog an anonymous animal?"—and then, as her mistake suddenly dawned upon her, laughed right merrily over it.

ABOUT three o'clock Tuesday morning there was a slight wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Sang Hollow, which was caused by a freight car jumping the track at a frog between two switches. The wrecking train from East Conemaugh was taken down, and in the course of two hours the car was replaced upon the rails. No detention of any moment resulted from this accident.

THE representatives of the Allegheny Trust Company, which failed some time ago, have made the proposition to the Finance Committee of the Board of School Controllers of that city, to pay the whole amount of their indebtedness to the Board, some $2,000, in three, six and eight months, without interest. The proposition will be considered at the next meeting of the Controllers, on the 7th of next month.

DR. Emerson, of Washington, Pa., has a copper coin about the size of our old fashioned cent. On one side are the words: "T. Brenbin. Ar. G. T. Fraith. Jes. Tyus. Ap. Gwrgan Tywsoc Morgant. 1091." There is a female figure pointing to a vessel with her right hand, and her left leaning upon a shield upon which is inserted a cross—behind her a column with a sprig of cypress. The Doctor is anxious to know what time and nation it represents.

THE Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown have just purchased the right to use Diehl's smoke consumer, and will at once put it in operation at their extensive works in that place. It is expected to save from $10,000 to $15,000 per year in the matter of fuel. Capt. Charles H. Jones, agent of the company owning the patent, concluded the negotiations. He goes here to Baltimore to put the smoke consumer in operation in several industrial establishments.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

And If so Why Not?

E. De Roy can sell Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $35 to $55. If you don't wish to buy, call and see them anyhow. Diamond and other jewelry sold in proportion, at E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. Gazette Building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

No Pain, Positively,

in extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

Come immediately and select from the lot just opened. "Nuff ced." E. De Roy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street—153.

Good Bread.

Our Eclipse and Bayard brands of flour are the best in this market for the money. These flours will make large white loaves of bread that will not dry out. Ask your grocer for it.

MTH MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Elegant Holiday Presents.

Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches $14, $15, $16 and $18. Warrantated solid gold and good timekeepers or money refunded, at E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. Gazette Building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

Attention, Marksmen.

Don't forget the great and only shooting match of the season at Castle Shannon today. Five hundred turkeys to be disposed of; large numbers will be in attendance. Lunch served during the day. Trains of Castle Shannon Railroad every hour. Come all and enjoy this rare sport.

LAKE GEORGE DIAMONDS!!!

Real Diamonds Surpassed!!

Ladies should see those elegant cardrops. Nothing finer. Cannot be distinguished from the genuine. E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to F. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

General Hard Times.

Pensions procured and increased for every soldier who was EVER SLIGHTLY DISABLED. Bounty obtained for $100, $75, $50, $40 (veteran). PATENTS for inventions and trade marks secured. Address (inclose stamp) W. H. Goddard, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

W. J. France's

unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. TTHS

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to F. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TTHS.

STATE NEWS.

Captain Joseph Garretson, aged nearly seventy six, died in York, on Sunday morning, after an illness of a few hours. He was a native of the county, was elected a member of the Legislature in 1835, and held other public positions, the duties of which were discharged with rare probity, courtesy and independence. He was a Whig and Republican, and his voice was often heard at political meetings on the side of the right. He died universally respected and lamented. The last speech—a short one—was made in the town of Goldsboro on the night before the election, closing with the following remarks: "I have not long to live. It can make but little difference with me, but when I go, God grant that I may leave my native land in loyal hands."

On Saturday morning Amos Heifrich, a lad of thirteen, residing with his parents in Herford township, Berks county, left home for the purpose of gathering some walnuts. He was accompanied by a dog, who returned in the evening, and appeared uneasy and restless. The lad not putting in his appearance at bed time, the parents became alarmed, and a search was commenced, which continued until Monday morning, when the body of the boy was discovered wedged between the limbs of a tree. He was unconscious and nearly dead from hunger, thirst and exposure, and so thoroughly wedged in between the fork of two branches that it was with the greatest difficulty, considering his condition, that they were able to lift him out and get him to the ground. He was carried home as gently as possible where he was tenderly cared for and medical aid provided. On Wednesday he revived and was strong enough to tell his fearful adventure. He said he had climbed up a tree about thirty feet after some chicken grapes, on Sunday afternoon about three o'clock. The limb was slippery and he lost his foot hold and fell toward the ground. In his descent he was caught in the fork of the branches, where he was so tightly wedged that he could not possibly free himself. He was bruised and very weak. He screamed at the top of his voice but was not heard. That night he thought he would die. All day Sunday and Sunday night he was delirious and toward Monday morning he became unconscious and remained so until found.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Mackenzie's Late Victory

The Savages Badly Used Up

Partial List of Killed and Wounded.

Sitting Bull Claims to Have Made Peace.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A dispatch dated in the field, November 25th, via Fort Fetterman 27th, gives the following additional particulars of General Mackenzie's fight on the 25th:

The hostile Indians had been having a war dance all night, and were not taken by surprise by the attack, which was made at sunrise. The village was located in a canon running nearly north and south. It contained about two hundred lodges, with perhaps five hundred warriors. General Mackenzie's fighting force numbered nearly one thousand men. Most of the enlisted Indians behaved well at the start, but after the first heat of the charge very many of them relapsed into apparent indifference to everything except plundering the abandoned tepees of the Cheyennes and trying to run off with the horses. About twenty Indians that can be counted were killed, and doubtless many more have fallen behind the rocks. About five or six of our forces have been killed. Following is a partial list of the casualties:

Killed—Lieutenant John A. McKinney, Fourth Cavalry; Corporal Ryan, Company D; Private Keller, Company E. Wounded —Sergeant Thomas H. Forsyth, Corporal W. J. Lynn, Corporal W. H. Pool, Corporal Daniel Cunningham, Private Jacob Schlafer, Private E. L. Buck, Private G. H Stickney, Private J. E. Talmadge, Private August Streihl, Private Isaac Maguire, Private Charles Folson, Private Joseph McMahon, Private Edward Fitzgerald, Private William Harrison, Private Alexander McFarland, Private George Kinney, Private Henry Holden, Private William B Smith and Private Daniel Stevens.

CHICAGO, November 29.—A dispatch from General Crook, received at military headquarters here this morning, says, concerning the Indian fight, an Indian who came into us here this morning, says that while in Crazy Horse's camp runners came in from Sitting Bull's village, which information, at E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. Gazette Building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

Severe Fight on the 18th—The Insurgents Get the Best of It.

HAVANA, *via* KEY WEST, November 29.—On November 18th the present campaign was opened by a severe fight on the plains of Manoas, about midway between Remidios and St. Espiritu. According to Spanish accounts, their force consisted of only 400 infantry. They were attacked by the insurgents, numbering 300 infantry and 400 cavalry, who had taken up their position on the plains. When the fight commenced the Spaniards were encamped at a place hidden from view of the plains by a range of hills. The insurgents, 700 strong, cut some guerillas, enticed a portion of the Spanish forces into the plains, where a number fell on them, and whilst these Spaniards were fighting for their lives, the rest of the insurgents attacked the other Spanish troops behind the hills. The result of this affair is that both parties claim the victory, the insurgents, as usual carrying off the greater portion of their wounded and dead. The Spanish lost thirty-three killed and fifty-four wounded, among the latter six officers. The insurgents left twenty-four dead on the field. In general orders issued by the Spanish commander at Remidios, he says that three soldiers who ran away during the fight will receive twenty-five blows each with a cane, in front of the Spanish line, as a punishment for their cowardice. The foregoing is from Spanish official reports. Private accounts say the Spaniards lost 176 killed and wounded. In order to resist the attack of insurgent cavalry, the Spanish formed squares, which were twice broken. General Martinez Campos was at Remidios during the fight, where it is supposed he still remains. Quite a number of rumors were current for some days about General Campos being dangerously wounded in the leg, which appeared to be well founded, when it became known that Captain General Jovellar had left Havana on a special train on Saturday night. It appears, however, that family affairs obliged him to go to Cardenas. He has since returned.

Another collector of revenue, named Quesada, has absconded to the United States with funds he had embezzled.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Four Hunters Murdered in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—The *Evening News* published this afternoon the particulars of the horrible butchery of four hunters in Metcalfe county, Kentucky; but up to eleven o'clock the story has not been confirmed by specials to the morning papers. If the news is true, the crime is one of the most fiendish ever perpetrated, all four having been horribly mutilated while asleep, and then robbed of their guns and money.

CASUALTIES.

Lives Lost at Sea.

HALIFAX, November 29.—The brig Maggie Wood, from St. John's for Spain, arrived yesterday, and reported the loss of the mate and two seamen in the gale of the 20th.

Serious Result of a Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—The *Commercial's* Jackson, Ohio, special says: Samuel J. Jones, Amos Marsh and Wm. Marsh were killed, and Thomas Davis and Joseph Phillips seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler of a portable sawmill near Oakhill, Jackson county, this afternoon. Two others were slightly injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer City of Merida arrived at Havana yesterday morning from Vera Cruz. At the time the steamer sailed there was no communication with the City of Mexico. The only news which had reached Vera Cruz was that the revolutionists of Oaxaca had invaded the State of Pueblo, but there were no